THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXV No 42—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1926. $1.50 per year in advance

Historical Society o

The Aroma Captivates

"SALADA"
GREEN TEA

Pure, uncolored, delicious. Ask for it.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Touring Car in first class condition. E. L. BEDORE. 25

FOR SALE—Horse and single set of harness. Apply G. VINCENT, Carter, Napanee.

WANTED—Maid, accustomed to children, references required. Apply MRS. C. WAITE, Bridge street. 38

FOR SALE—Two storey brick dwelling, modern conveniences, newly decorated, garage. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Adolphustown, 200 acres more or less. Possession December 1st. Privilege to plow after this harvest. Apply U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 37

WANTED—Live agent in each locality to handle high class line of Wallpaper—Paperhangers or merchants. Liberal commission. Prompt commission. Box 622.

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land; spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FRED RUSSELL
Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN
East Street, Napanee
'Phone 406

Surveying and Engineering
T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.
Ontario Land Surveyor.
Municipal Engineering.
Drainage Engineering.
Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.
NAPANEE, ONT.
Phone 385. Box 139.
15tf

INSURANCE
For Fire Insurance try
ALFRED McCUTCHEON,
Roblin.
A number of companies to choose from.
Office:
Residence, Roblin, Main Street.
27-tf

DOXSEE & CO.
Autumn Millinery
Are shown in immense variety of styles in Felts, Velvet, and combinations of Silk and Felt, Velvet and felt.
Shades: Bois De Rose, Jungle Green, Vanilla, National Blue, Chinese Red, and Wine.

SCARFS
Crepe de Chene and Georgette
Newest Designs

HOSIERY
In Silk, Wool and Silk
Prices Moderate

CORSETS AND BRASSIERS
A Specialty

The Leading Millinery House

New Fall
Suits and Overcoats
Tailored to your order.
$23.75 up.
See our New Fall Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys. We carry only reliable goods at lowest possible prices.
W.W.ADAMS
Merchant Tailor.
Men's and Boys' Wear
Newburgh, - Ont.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to F. W. BARRETT, Chief of Police. 38-tf

FOR SALE — Pedigreed Chinchilla rabbits. Apply to MRS. LEO OHLMAN, R. R. 1, Napanee. 41-tfp

WANTED—A man to work a farm on shares. One mile west of Napanee. Apply to M. C. BOGART. 42-tf

HOUSE FOR RENT—Corner of Thomas and Centre streets. Apply to MRS. WILLET VANALSTYNE. 41

FOR SALE—Karklow Fall wheat. This is a Russian variety, very hardy and a good yielder. W. G. SCHELL, Bath. Phone 153-ring 22, Napanee. 41-b

FOR SALE OR RENT—A very commodious house and lot with all modern conveniences, situate in South Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 41

FOR SALE—Two hound pups, 7 months old. From hunting stock. $10.00 each. A. W. JOYCE, Deseronto Road. 41-bp

LOST — Saturday morning, on street or in stores, Amber brooch, 3 large stones very heavily set. Finder please return to MRS. OSTROM, Piety Hill, or Box 7. Reward. 39

TO RENT—The Whalen Farm at Centreville. 200 acres, well fenced, well watered. Cheese factory on farm. For further particulars apply to CHAS. WHALEN, Executor, Real Estate Agent, 29 Bridge St., Belleville. 42-dp

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 4 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McQUAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

FOR SALE—A steel range for wood or coal in good condition. Has a new water-front that can be easily attached to bath-room pipes. Will put back in change for a good medium sized Quebec Heater. May be seen at residence of Mrs. J. M. Rose, East street. 42-bp

FOR SALE—Very commodious and up-to-date brick house and lot, situate South Napanee, good barn, hen house, best of water, beautiful garden and attractive surroundings. Hard and soft water in kitchen also bah room. 3-5 of an acre of land. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25-tf

LOST—At Grace Church, S. S. picnic, near Bath, Ladies' gold wrist watch and University of Toronto crest signet ring. Watch has engraved initials M. E. W. and ring has Marion E. Wales, vic. 26 engraved on inside. Will finder return same to R. S. WALES, Napanee and receive $10.00 reward. 37

IDEAL HOME
FOR RETIRED FARMER
In Village of Bath, Ontario. New Brick Bungalow, full basement, new barn, eight acres, fronts on Bay of Quinte. Will sell below cost.
MRS. I. I. COGLON,
38--2-m Bath.

THE STORY OF THE SOFT-BALL GAME IN TORONTO

It was a happy crowd of girl ball players which, on Friday, Sept. 3rd, left the Armouries for their big event of the season—their trip to Toronto. Three carloads of girls, with a few of their parents, made the long trip, and arrived in Toronto the same evening. But it was a bedraggled bunch that turned up at Sunnyside for the ball game the following day. It rained persistently all day, varying at times from a miserable drizzle to a heavy downpour, but always wet. It was a big disappointment to the girls not to be able to get into action against their old friendly rivals, the Nationals.

But they did get into action against one of the fastest teams in Toronto (which means in the world, as it is in this part of the world that Softball has advanced farthest) and to the delight of everyone covered themselves with glory. For five innings they held the Parkdales to a five to tie tie—at the end of the first half of the sixth they had scored again to go into the lead for the first time. But the girls, playing before a large, strange crowd, on a strange diamond, and against a team whose reputation is good enough to frighten anyone, were a little over-anxious and a couple of errors at this stage gave the all stage fright so badly that the heavy hitting Parkdales were able to get a lead that was never again threatened.

But all our girls, as well as those few real fans on the second, panied the team to Toronto, know now that they have nothing to be afraid of in Softball. The game has far looser than dozen of exhibitions given in their own league, and another time they will not be afraid, for it is the play as good baseball as is played in Toronto, the home of the sport, and with another year's experience, particularly in the line of infield throwing, and some of the heavier plays like double steals and the squeeze play, they can defeat anything.

Napanee was without the services of three of their players, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Fretz Embury, who did not make the trip, and Margaret Douglas, who was unfortunate enough to break a finger in her right hand in knocking down a line drive in a game against Kingston just before she left. The team was therefore started out in this order: V. Whitten, rf; M. Embury, 2b; M. Douglas, lf; M. Stinson, p; E. O'Neil, 3b; K. Ungar, c; M. Grass, c; D. Johnston, 1b; L. Wagar, p; M. Bates, rf.

Mrs. Gundy Paul, who accompanied the team as temporary manager, was fortunate enough to get the manager of the Supremes of Toronto to advise him about the opposing players. When he was suggested that he had three pitchers, two slowball and one speed pitcher, he was advised to start a slowballer going, shift to the speed pitcher and back to the other slowballer. But when it was found that the Parkdales were being fooled by the deceptive shoots of Lil Wagar, she was left in. The Parkdales repeatedly struck out, swinging wildly at her tantalizing drop. Doll Johnston relieved her in one inning until she steadied, and then the plucky Deseronto twirler went back in to finish the game. For the six innings that our girls kept their heads they kept the score down to five runs to plause. Three double plays in the infield by our girls brought thunders of cheering, and K. Ungar and Hazel O'Neil got their hands when they ran wild on the bases, Kathleen stealing home once, and Hazel O'Neil getting to Sellers, the Parkdale catcher with a perfectly timed and executed hook slide. Each of the players gave their best, Marion Bates had no difficulty in hitting Miss Booty, her one long triple being the longest hit in the game, Kathleen Ungar's base running was sensational, and she also made one beautiful running catch to retire the side in the first inning.

Violet Whitten, who was used in right field in the early part of the game, scored the first run, and the Toronto sport writers called her the star of the game. Mary Bates, who went in to left field in the middle of the game, connected beautifully with the ball, sailed far in the air to left-centre left-field bleachers, but the Parkdale outfielder, after a run, hauled it down just as it was disappearing into the crowd.

Dorothy Johnston, who owing to Margaret Douglas' injury was pressed into service in the pitching box, played errorless ball, and her bat was much in evidence. She waited out the pitcher, fouling the ball up her left and got two walks and a hit. Marion Embury played her usual consistent game at second, and her perfectly placed bunt brought in the first run of the game from third. She is a very consistent batter, and now leads the team in batting. Mary Stinson, who has been called the best shortstop in the league, played a fine all round game at the start, but at the end she was playing beautiful ball. The Toronto fans were much pleased with the work of Hazel O'Neil at thirds who figured up three double plays and was outstanding on base running. And Marion Grass, behind the plate, played her usual game, hampered by being called on to receive the shoots of a new pitcher. Her game was consistent and heady, only one base being stolen off her. And Lillian Wagar, the deserter onto pitcher, who was good enough to come along. There is special mention needed in this case for playing all the strange team she fitted in perfectly. She struck out batter after batter, and walked only two. On the strength of her performance at Sunnyside she could catch a place on any team in Toronto.

The girls were hampered by several little features of the game. It was played under the rules of the Sunnyside League, which does not allow the third strike to be dropped. Two Toronto batters scored on this rule, while one of ours, when she missed the third one forgot the rule, and did not run to first, which she could easily have made. Then the bases were spiked down. This should have been done here, for the girls got the habit of sliding into base and carrying it along with them. Twice runners slid right on past the base, to be tagged out.

Napanee Leafs were beaten, but not outclassed, and when they next go against a big team with a big reputation, they will have all the confidence in the world, and should win.

Everyone who made the trip was loud in praise of the way the Toronto people looked after the girls. When they arrived in the city Mrs. Kitchen was found waiting with a group of Toronto players, all eager to have one of our girls to entertain. And those who were taken by the Toronto girls had the time of their young lives. The exhibition management gave all those who braved the rain on Saturday a fine dinner in the Administration building, and the Supremes management turned up with cars on Sunday afternoon and took the girls sight seeing. It will be a trip which they will always remember, and will try hard to make again.

The team will now be reorganized for winter games in the Armouries, and the fans will have a chance again to see their team which, suffering from stage fright, played a very strong team, one of Toronto's best, on a strange diamond before a strange crowd, and under strange rules, held their own for six innings, and while beaten, were not badly beaten at all.

R. H. E.

Napanee—
1 0 1 0 3 1 0 3 0— 9 12 7
Parkdale—
0 2 2 1 0 3 5 4 x—17 18 4

L. Wagar, D. Johnston are M. Grass; Misses Booty and Sellers.

ENTERPRISE.

The new Community Hall is finished ready for the banquet, which is to be held on September 15th.

Mr. O. B. Jackson is making his premises look better by adding a coat of paint to the place.

Mr. Ed. Fenwick has the foundation ready for his new store room.

Mrs. Blanche Bell was united in marriage to Mr. Carmen Peters on September 1st. The young couple took the train at Napanee to go to the exhibition at Toronto.

Mr. Bert Colborne is spending some time in Toronto.

The weather is very cold for this time of year.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kellar and daughter, Fay, have returned home from the States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wagar and daughter and Mrs. Wagar's sister were visitors at Arthur Brown's.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Wagar, of Watertown, was a recent guest of his brother, B. B. Wagar.

Mr. May has improved so that he is able to walk around a little again.

Cement!
A fresh carload just in.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Meighen Goes Down to Defeat
A Decisive Victory for Mackenzie King. Will Have Clear Majority Over All Parties.
HUBBS WINS IN LENNOX
THE LATEST SUMMARY

Liberals	118
Liberal Progressive	11
Progressive	7
Conservative	90
U. F. A.	11
Labour	3
Independent Progressive	2
Doubtful	3

THE VOTE IN LENNOX

	Majority Horsey	Majority Hubbs
Amherst Island	34	
Adolphustown		7
N. Fredericksburgh		23
S. Fredericksburgh		136
Richmond		240
Napanee		24
Total for Hubbs		437
Total for Horsey		31
Majority for Hubbs		406

Prince Edward, majority for Hubbs, 739, with 4 polls to hear from.

NAPANEE BRANCH V. O. N.

The Order is very grateful to the members of the Women's Finance Committee for putting on a Tag Day, the gross receipts amounting to $236.97. The Convenor, Mrs. W. S. Herrington, wishes to thank the members of the Committee, the canvassers, and all who helped to make the day a success.

The Order acknowledges with thanks the sum of $250.00 from the Town Council.

The Nurse, Miss Robertson, has been doing good work with several children, having taken them to Kingston for removal of diseased tonsils.

The report of the Nurse for July 1st to 10th, and August 10th to 31st:

No. patients nursed, 16.
No. nursing visits, 63.
Non-nursing visits, 85.
Infant Welfare visits, 43.
Home school visits, 19.
No. Clinics held, 5.
Attendance at Clinics, 40.
Fees, Nurse..... $ 11 75
Metropolitan Ins. Co..... 7 50
$ 19 25

After the business meeting, the President, Mrs. F. F. Miller, who was a delegate to Ottawa, to the Annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the V. O. N., gave a delightful synopsis of the different sessions, and explained clearly many points which will prove most helpful.

Secretary.

CAMDEN EAST.

Among those who attended Toronto Exhibition were Mrs. James Macdonald and Miss Alice Macdonald, Mrs. Annie Hinch and son, Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart and Eva, Harry Saul, Elgin McWilliams, Misses Alice and Florence Williams and Miss Hutchins.

A few friends gathered at the home of L. H. Hartman, on Tuesday night to spend a social evening with Mr. and Mrs. Elias McKim and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman, before their departure for their new homes.

Peter Tompkins has purchased the residence of L. Hartman.

Mrs. Norman Blakely and children have returned home, after spending five weeks at Havelock with her sister, Mrs. Ross Hart, also with Mr. Blakely's mother at Sharbot Lake.

Mrs. T. Allore and two sons, Stanley and Bernard arrived on Monday. Stanley and Bernard have resumed their studies at Newburgh High School and Mrs. Allore is visiting friends.

It is expected that the Davern Paper Mills will re-open shortly.

Mrs. R. J. Lester is visiting her aunt in Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Greta Saul spent last week at Centreville at the home of her uncle, Mr. T. Hinchey.

S. L. Williams is confined to the house, having been seriously kicked by a horse.

Miss Cecelia resumed her studies at Notre Dame Convent, Kingston, on Wednesday.

The W. M. S. held their September meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Sherlock.

R. J. Bushell held a public meeting in the United Church Hall on Thursday evening, to a fairly good audience.

H. Barry, Manitoba, formerly a resident of Ernestown, is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. Surgoyne is doing relief work for the C.N.R. at Smith's Falls.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES.

Denbigh	Sept. 9th
Odessa	" 13th
Flinton	" 16th
Selby	" 17th
Sillsville	" 20th
Camden East	" 21st
Tamworth	" 22nd
Anderson	" 23rd
Centreville	" 27th
Stella	" 28th

Going Shooting?
Guns, rifles, shot, shells and cartridges.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PRIZE LIST

OF ADDINGTON FAIR HELD AT CENTREVILLE ON SATURDAY.

CATTLE.

Pure Bred Beefing.

Bull, 3-year-old and over—Lochhead Bros.
Yearling Bull—Ed. Connor.
Cow—Chester Thompson.
2-year-old Heifer — Chester Thompson.
Yearling Heifer—Russel Long.
Heifer calf, under 1 year—Russel Long.
Pure bred bull—R. Long, Chester Thompson.

Dual Purpose Beefing.

Yearling Bull—Chester Thompson.
2-year-old Heifer — Chester Thompson.
Yearling Heifer—R. Long.
Bull Calf, under 6 months—Fred Clancy.
Heifer Calf, under 1 year—R. Long.
Pure bred Bull—G. Drew & Son.

Pure Bred Holstein.

Bull, 3-year-old and over—W. Breault.
Bull, 2-year-old—Claud Jackson.
Yearling Bull—H. R. Nugent, Robt. Potter, Stan Wagar.
Cow, giving milk—M. Lawlor, C. Jackson, F. Brown.
2-year-old Heifer—C. Jackson, W. Breault.
Yearling Heifer—C. Jackson, R. Potter, H. R. Nugent.
Bull Calf, under six months—C. Jackson.
Heifer Calf, under 1 year—R. Nugent, C. Jackson, H. R. Nugent.
Pure bred Bull—W. Beault.

Pure Bred Ayrshire.

Cow, giving milk—G. A. McGill, R. Potter, G. A. McGill.
Bull Calf, 6 months and over—D. B. Smith.

Pure Bred Jersey.

Cow, giving milk—M. Lawlor, G. A. McGill.

Grades.

Cow giving milk, dairy breed—V. Kennedy, J. Clancy & Son, R. Nugent.
Cow giving milk, beefing breed—R. Nugent, F. Brown, J. Clancy & Son.
2-year-old Heifer—G. Drew & Son, V. Kennedy, R. Nugent.
Yearling, Heifer—W. Breault G. Drew & Son, J. R. Nugent.
Heifer Calf, dairy breed—W. Breault, R. Potter.
Heifer Calf, beefing breed, under 1 year—Justin McKeown, C. Thompson, F. Clancy.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Royal Bank, $10.00—$5.00 for Bull, beef breed—Lochhead Bros., $5.00 for best pure-bred or grade-sired Cow, Beef Breed—M. Lawlor, G. A. McGill.
Dimes Saver, $5.00—For 2-year-old Heifer; beefing breed—C. Thompson.
John Judge, $5.00—For Yearling Heifer, beefing breed—R. Long.
R. J. Cousins, $5.00 — For Yearling Calf—Ed. Connors.
P. J. Murphy, $5.00—Bor Bull Calf—R. Long.
H. E. Vannest, $5.00—For Heifer Calf—R. Long, C. Thompson.
Standard Bank, $10.00—$5.00 for Registered Cow—W. Breault, C. Jackson.
Frank McLaughlin, $5.00—For 2-year-old Heifer—C. Jackson, W. Breault.
Henry Toner, $5.00—For Yearling Heifer—C. Jackson, W. Breault.
T. C. McGill, $5.00—For Yearling Bull—R. Nugent, R. Potter.
G. Drew & Son, $3.00 — Al. beefcreek, $2.00—For Heifer Calf —R. Nugent, C. Jackson.
Ed. O'Connor, $3.00 ; H. A. Carscallen, $2.00—For Grade Cow—C. Jackson, Okel Drew.
Graham Co., $3.00; A. McKeown, $2.00—For Grade Cow—V. Kennedy, J. Clancy & Son.
Geo. Fenwick, $5.00—For Bull Calf—V. Kennedy, D. B. Smith.

SWINE.

Large Breed—Tamworth, Yorkshire, Chester White).

Boar, with pedigree—Wilfred Whelan, P. Finnegan.
Breeding Sow—G. Drew & Son, P. Finnegan.
Boar, under 2 years—Chester Thompson, Smith Walker.
Boar Pig, under 1 year—A. Clancy.
Boar Pig, under 1 year—Chas. Martin, Addie Clancy.
Sow Pig, under 1 year—G. Drew & Son, C. Martin, A. Clancy.
Small Breed—(Berkshire, Duroc, Suffolk, Essex).
Boar—A. Clancy.
Breeding Sow—A. Clancy, A. Clancy.
Boar Pig, under 1 year—A. Clancy, C. Martin.
Sow Pig, under 1 year—C. Martin, A. Clancy.
Pen of Select Hogs—G. Drew & Son, C. Martin.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Ed. Harrison, $5.00—For Boar, bacon type—W. Whelan, P. Finnegan.

SHEEP.

Long Wool Breeds.

Ram—P. Finnegan, 1 and 2.
Ewe—P. Finnegan, 1 and 2.
Ewe Lamb—P. Finnegan, 1 and 2.

Dorset Horn Sheep.

Ram—D. B. Smith.
Ram lamb—D. B. Smith, F. Smith.
Ewe—F. Smith, D. B. Smith.
Ewe lamb—F. Smith, D. B. Smith.

Oxfords.

Ram—J. McFarlane, C. Martin, C. Thompson.
Ram lamb—J. McFarlane, T. Thompson, J. Cassidy.
Ewe—C. Martin, J. McFarlane, C. Thompson.
Ewe lamb—J. McFarlane, C. Thompson, McFarlane.

Other Short Wool Breeds.

Ram—J. McFarlane, A. Clancy, J. McFarlane.
Ram lamb—J. McFarlane, C. Martin, J. McFarlane.
Ewe—C. Martin, J. McFarlane, A. Clancy.
Ewe lamb—J. McFarlane, C. Martin, J. McFarlane.
Best grade Ram Lamb, any breed—S. Storring, A. Clancy, J. McFarlane.
Best grade Ewe Lamb, any breed—J. McFarlane, P. Finnegan, C. Thompson.

POULTRY.

Fowls.

Plymouth Rock, barred, cock and hen—S. Storring, H. Sutton, M. Grainger.
Plymouth Rocks, barred, cockerel and pullet—C. L. Hicks, S. Storring, G. Drew & Son.
Plymouth Rocks, White, cock and hen—C. Thompson, P. Finnegan.
Plymouth Rocks, White, cockerel and pullet—S. Walker.
Wyandottes, White, cock and hen—P. Finnegan, S. Walker, C. Thompson.
Wyandottes, White, cockerel and pullet—C. L. Hicks, H. Sutton, S. Walker.
Jersey Black Giants, cockerel and pullet—F. Brown, C. Edgar, S. Storring.
Partridge Rocks, cockerel and pullet—P. Finnegan.
Leghorns, Brown, cock and hen—J. A. Wartman, H. R. Nugent, J. Cassidy.
Leghorns, Brown, cockerel and pullet—J. A. Wartman.
Leghorns, White, cock and hen —F. Clancy.
Leghorns, White, cockerel and pullet—O. Shangraw, F. Clancy, S. Walker.
Minorcas, cock and hen—P. Finnegan, C. Thompson.
Minorcas, cockerel and pullet —C. L. Hicks, R. Nugent.
Plymouth Rocks, A.V., breeding pen (1 male and 4 females)—H. Sutton, C. Clancy, R. Nugent.
Wyandottes, A.V., breeding pen (1 male and 4 females)—P. Finnegan, S. Walker.
Leghorns, A.V. breeding pen (1 male and 4 females)—F. Clancy, J. R. Hannah, O. Shangraw.

Ducks.

Black Ducks—F. Brown, J. R. Hannah.
Pekin—M. Hawley, S. Wagar, C. L. Hicks.
Any other variety—S. Storring.

Geese.

Toulouse—C. Thompson, P. Finnegan, C. L. Hicks.
Any other variety—S. Storring, P. Finnegan.

Turkeys.

Bronze—H. Toner, S. Storring.
Miscellaneous.

Bantams—C. L. Hicks, F. Cowdy.
Pigeons—O. Shangraw, C. Thompson.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Thos. Wagar, $2.00—For Barred Rock Cockerel—H. Sutton.
Ed. Fenwick, $3.00—For pair White Wyandotte Fowl—C. L. Hicks, P. Finnegan.
Roy Milligan, $2.00—For pair White Wyandotte chickens—C. L. Hicks, C. Thompson.
Dr. O'Connor, $3.00—For pen of Rose, large breed—S. Storring, C. Thompson.
F. Thompson, $2.00 ; W. Wartman, $1.00—For pen of Fowl, any breed—F. Clancy, J. A. Wartman.

FRUIT.

Twelve Pears—P. Yeomans.
Twelve Tomatoes—P. Yeomans, S. Wagar, D. B. Smith.
Ten Snow Apples—W. Osborne, J. A. Wartman, D. B. Smith.
Ten Talman Sweets—W. Osborne.
Ten Ben Davis—W. Osborne, J. A. Wartman.
Ten Gravenstein Oldenburg—A. W. Milligan, J. Files, W. Osborne.
Ten Northern Spies—W. Osborne, J. A. Wartman.
Ten Wealthy Apples—W. Osborne, G. Drew & Son.

DAIRY AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Crock Butter—2 lbs.—W. Whelan, A. Clancy, J. McFarlane.
Butter, 5 lbs. in roll—A. Clancy, J. Cassidy, H. Sutton.
Butter, 5 lbs. in lb. prints—A. Thompson, S. Storring, W. Whelan.
Cheese—F. Clancy.
Lard, home rendered—M. Lee, J. Cassidy, P. Yeomans.
Home-made Hard Soap—O. Shangraw, L. Hartman, P. Yeomans.
Honey, 5 lbs. in comb—W. Osborne, L. Hartman, S. Wagar.
Honey, extracted, 1 quart—J. A. Wartman, F. Smith, L. Hartman.
Maple Syrup—J. W. Wagar, W. Breault, C. Thompson.
Maple Sugar, 1926 make—W. Breault M. Grainger, J. W. Wagar.
Loaf Homemade White Bread, yeast—J. A. Wartman, R. Nugent, C. Thompson.
Loaf Homemade Brown Bread —J. Cassidy, J. A. Wartman, H. Sutton.
Plain Homemade Buns—J. Cassidy, A. W. Milligan, W. Whelan.
Half Dozen Tarts—J. A. Wartman, H. Sutton.
Six Baking Powder Biscuits—Okel Drew, H. Sutton.
Plain Sugar Cookies—J. Cassidy, Sponge Cake—J. A. Wartman, A. Clancy.
Dark Layer Cake—H. Sutton, A. Clancy.
Light Layer Cake—H. Sutton, A. Clancy.
Candies, homemade—A. Clancy, G. A. McGill.
Fried Cake—O. Drew, S. Storring.
Apple Pie—A. Clancy, C. Thompson.
Pumpkin Pie—P. Yeomans, G. A. McGill.
Berry Pie—Earl Davy, P. Yeomans.
Canned Apples—H. Sutton, J. A. Wartman.
Canned Raspberries—J. A. Wartman, C. Thompson.
Canned Plums—J. A. Wartman, J. W. Wagar.

(Continued on page 4).

MOSCOW.

The Women's Auxiliary meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. N. Benn on September 8th. A large number attended and great interest was shown in the work.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Benn and Mr. and Mrs. B. Gilbert have returned from a motor trip to Rochester and Syracuse.

Mr. Gonu Gilbert spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. F. McLaren.

A large number from here are taking in Kingston Fair.

The sympathy of the people of Moscow goes out to T. Seanlon, on account of the loss of their home due to fire.

Arthur Bell and Fred Fisher are attending high school in Newburgh.

Miss Nellie Allen and Miss Queenie Paul have returned after spending a few days in Toronto.

Elwood Fisher and Gerald Cline spent some time in Toronto.

Mrs. McColl and children, of Kingston, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Benn.

Our school is in full swing now with Misses A. Nichols and M. Card, in charge.

Roll Wrapping in all widths.
Cotton Twine in cones.
EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY G. C. TRUMBULL,
(Editor of The Sunday School Times.)

OBEDIENCE TO LAW (TEMPERANCE LESSON).

Sunday, Sept. 19—Leviticus 26. Golden Text—Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee. (Lev. 10:9).

The man under authority is the strongest man in the world. The lawless man is the weakest. The law-abiding man is the only one who knows the meaning of freedom; the lawless man lives in habitual slavery. It is well for us to keep these fundamental facts in mind if we would be strong and free; if we would avoid weakness and bondage. If ever in the history of the world people needed to be reminded of them, it is now.

Temperance is only another word for self-control. Not only temperance in the matter of intoxicating drinks, but temperance also in the whole realm of living, in self-control. Real heart temperance, heart self-control, is supernatural, and only God can bring it to pass in human life. Therefore we read in His Word that "the fruit of the Spirit is temperance" (Gal. 5:22-23), and "the Revised Version reads, "The fruit of the Spirit is self-control.

All law, even human law, rests ultimately on the authority of God and His law. The lesson chapter tells of the promises God made to Israel conditioned on their keeping His law, and the punishments and sufferings that He promised would follow their breaking of His law. Today, although as Christians we are living in the age of grace and not bound by the ceremonial laws that God laid upon Israel before Christ came, nevertheless, we are equally under obligation to keep God's laws as set forth in the New Testament, and we are under obligation to keep the laws of the government under which we live. The best Christian is the best citizen. For Paul wrote, by the inspiration, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers." In using this term for human rulers, the context shows, "For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God" (Rom. 13:1-2).

Israel was told that if she kept God's commandments He would give her great temporal, earthly blessing of the land that He had given her—that strategic territory at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Obedience to law was to mean, for Israel, the needed rain for flourishing crops, sowing and reaping successfully, plenty to eat, peaceful home and no oppression by invading nations, victory in war, health and happiness.

We must remember, as we study such Old Testament passages, that God's promises to Israel under the old dispensation were quite different from His promises to the Church in the present dispensation of grace. We find no such promises to the Church in the New Testament, but, rather, assurances of persecution and temporal suffering as a result of faithfulness to God. Israel's blessings included distinctively earthly and temporal prosperity, while the Church's blessings are spiritual and heavenly. Yet Israel, as well as the Church, was promised spiritual blessing as the heart of it all, for God says that the crowning result of Israel's keeping His commandments is that, "I will walk among you, and will be your God, and ye shall be My people." Fellowship with God, with all the strength and joy and freedom that this means, is the result of law-keeping, for both the Old Testament Israelite and the New Testament Christian. "I have broken the bands of your yoke, and made you go upright," says God to Israel.

Satan's great work is to deceive men into supposing that their rejection of law will make them strong and happy and free. The Great Commission Prayer League of Chicago, commending on the terrible spirit of lawlessness that is seen everywhere in society today, asks the question: "Is this the age of 'that Lawless One'?" referring to Thessalonians, 2:8. A New York preacher is quoted as follows: "One of our most venerated and far-seeing citizens recently remarked that in his eighty years of active life, associated with some of the most shining events in the Commonwealth, he had never seen such an orgy of lawlessness as that through which we are living now." This preacher then goes on to say that, as he began thinking about the matter, he made some interesting discoveries, namely, that I could not recall ever having preached a sermon on obedience; that I could not recall ever having heard a sermon on obedience; that when I searched volume after volume of modern addresses and sermons I did not run on any that dealt with respect for and obedience to authority. There were plenty of sermons on the emancipation of the individual, on the outgrowing of old restraints, but few, if any, upon the necessity and glory of being mastered by what rightfully masters us."

As God promises overwhelming blessings to Israel for keeping His law, so He promises terrible punishments for breaking His law. These should be carefully read, in the lesson chapter. The promised punishments justify the Great Commission Prayer League in its concluding word, "Lawlessness is hell."

Only the Spirit-filled Christian can know the joy, the strength and the freedom of keeping God's law. And he rejoices in the word, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit" (Eph. 5:18).

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BRITAIN'S FIRE BILL.

Has to Pay Over £160,000 a Week for Damage From Fire.

An estimate of the total cost of the principal fires in Great Britain and Ireland during the first six months of 1926 has just been published. It shows losses by fire amounting to £2,849,600, or about three-quarters of a million greater than during the corresponding period of the year before. But this only includes fires in which the damage amounted to at least £1,000. If smaller fires are included, it is calculated that the total loss has been over £4,250,000.

The sensational series of fires in big country houses, which marked the beginning of the year, is partly responsible for the heavy figures registered. But there have also been some serious outbreaks in big factories and works.

On the whole, the modern building is in much less danger of fire than the older structures are. An up-to-date office block, for instance, is so constructed that there is every chance of an outbreak being discovered and dealt with before it can spread. Rooms are made in such a way that a fire can rage in any one of them for quite a considerable time and never get any farther. This, of course, tends to keep fire losses, when they do occur, to an absolute minimum.

Then, too, there are always firemen on duty in the big city offices, and in places like theatres and cinemas, while the fire brigade can be called up at a moment's notice.

The nearest fire brigade may be many miles away from a country house, however. Then, too,—especially if the house is an old one—there is little chance of localising a fire when one occurs. There is too much inflammable material, not only in the rooms but also in the framework of the house itself. This, with the present-day craze for modernising old houses, amply accounts for the disastrous country mansion fires.

How can modernising be dangerous? Take an old house, with a lot of old panelling, and instal electricity. One day something goes wrong—a spark starts a blaze in one of the old rooms—and before anything can be done the whole building is a mass of flames. Many experts are of opinion that electric installations are responsible for not a few "mystery" conflagrations in old houses.

Most of the damage done in Britain, however, is confined within fairly narrow limits. It is nothing, however, as compared with the disastrous bush and forest fires of other lands, which sometimes wipe out whole settlements. So, on the whole, the fire bill of over £4,250,000 in six months, big as it seems, is small when we think of the toll that the Fire King takes elsewhere.

Infantry.

The term infantry was originally applied to a body of men collected by the Infante (heir-apparent) of Spain for the purpose of rescuing his father from the Moors. The attempt being successful, the name was afterwards applied to foot soldiers in general.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.

Here and There

The financial statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway issued at Montreal for the seven months of 1926 ending July 31st, shows the large increase in the net profits for $6,091,301.52 over the net profits for the first seven months of 1925. The gross earnings were $101,826,207.11, as compared with $90,343,867.75 for the first seven months of 1925.

Unofficial estimates prepared by the authorities of the Department of Commerce, Washington, estimated that Americans visiting Canada this year would spend approximately $190,000,000. This estimate was intimated to be very conservative and that it was more than likely that the amount would exceed the $200,000,000 mark.

Announcement was made recently over the signature of E. B. Todd, freight traffic manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, of the appointment of D. A. Wanklyn as Industrial Commissioner of the Railway, with offices in Montreal. Mr. Wanklyn replaces Graham W. Curtis, who has resigned, to fill the position of general manager for Montreal Rail and Water Terminals, Limited.

Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, accompanied by a party of internationally known financiers of New York, visited the National Exhibition at Toronto recently. Mr. Kuhn, who is perhaps the leading art and music patron of the United States, addressed a luncheon of the directors of the Exhibition on September 2nd, the day of the Exhibition, which was set aside as "Music Day."

It is understood that purchases in Canada of 5,000 railway cars may result from the visit of the engineering expert, Mr. Vanderweight, and the Transport Commissariat's representative, Mr. Baronsky, who have been delegated by the Soviet Republic to investigate the possibility of securing this number in Canada. They have also been instructed to make a study of the organization of the Canadian railway shops and the repair methods in general.

Three wolf cubs were caught recently near Lake Doucelle in Northern Ontario by Arthur Beauvais, well-known driver of the Chateau Frontenac dog team at Quebec, and will be trained by Beauvais for the harness. He is confident that by mingling the wolves with huskie puppies for several months they will lose some of their wolfish nature and make an attractive addition to the Chateau team. Beauvais states that, while wolves have endurance, they have not the "heart" of a huskie dog.

Two world's swimming records were established at the Crystal Gardens swimming pool at Victoria recently, when Ethel McGarry, of New York, swam 880 yards in 12 minutes and 41 seconds, or nine seconds better than the previous woman's record for this event; and when Agnes Gerahty, also of New York, clipped five and two-fifths seconds off the previous record for 200 yards, by completing the distance in three minutes and 12 and three-fifths seconds.

Celebrating the change in name of the historic Dominion Express Company to that of the Canadian Pacific Express Company, a street parade in Montreal was held September first, the day of the change in name, consisting of every description of Express vehicle, new and old. Sam Nightingale, a driver of 30 years' service, headed the parade seated in a wagon of 1890 vintage, and hauled by "Babe," a horse that has been in constant service with the Co.,pany for 19 years. Similar parades were held at Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Honest John Bull.

That the English, French, and Germans are the three most honest peoples in the world is a fact that has just been discovered by a firm of American jewellers who do a large amount of business on the hire-purchase system. They have found that men and women of these races are the most up-to-date with their payments, only nineteen per cent needing any pressure.

Scottish people hold fourth place in the list, while Americans, Poles, and Irishmen are respectively fifth, sixth and seventh.

Russians appear to possess the least money conscience of all, for no fewer than forty-six per cent. require stringent "prodding" before they make an effort to pay up.

Oliver Twist's Old Home.

The British Ministry of Health took over an old workhouse and farm at Claydon, near Ipswich, last November, and converted it into a training place for settlement in the Dominions of some of the thousands of young men drawing the dole.

The workhouse, built in 1776, is traditionally the place where Oliver Twist "asked for more." The men—about 200 in number, 50 of whom are destined for work on Australian farms—have been at Claydon for four and a half months. For hardening the muscles, renewing physical fitness, and restoring the men's confidence, the experiment has proved a success.

England Imports Fruit.

Every year England imports fruit worth more than $20,000,000.

Women In the Majority.

Belfast, Ireland, has 23,010 "surplus" females.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Sept. 7th, 1926.

Council met in the Town Hall, Selby.

Members were all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read and adopted.

Moved by A. H. Oliver, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that John E. Hudgins' Pay Sheet No. 5, amounting to $770.48 be paid and cheques issued to various men on Pay Sheet. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that the engineer be instructed to clean out ditch between 4th and 5th concessions, opposite lots 10 and 11, in 4th concession, under award of Sept. 29th, 1913. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by M. Dupre, that this Council notify Henry Sexsmith to clean out his portion of ditch on his land along line fence between the lands of M. H. Sexsmith and A. T. Sexsmith on West side of said line fence, within 30 days after this notice, according to ditch award of Sept. 29th, 1913. Carried.

Wm. Wiggins waited on Council re condition of Tamarack Swamp Drain No. 1. It was decided to ask for tenders for the opening of a portion of said drain through the rock cut. Plan, specifications, etc., may be seen at office of Clerk, Selby, or the engineer, Napanee.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by C. Hartin, that the township rate of taxation be 6½ mills, county rate 15 1-10 and general school rate 7 mills, and that a By-Law be drafted accordingly. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that By-Law No. 743 be read the third time, be signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that Dr. Stratton be appointed Medical Health Officer pro tem until Dr. Wilson's return. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the following accounts be paid:

Telephone to Hamilton..	8 15
Express on castings.....	1 15
Searching of register....	1 00
Municipal account.....	1 48

Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday, Oct. 5th.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

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TRANSPLANTING A TOWN.

Bankhead Moved Six and a Half Miles to Banff.

The greatest moving job ever undertaken has just been successfully accomplished. Banff, the jewel city of the Rocky Mountains, has added to its importance by incorporating within its boundaries the town of Bankhead. The incorporation was not a matter of merely extending city limits on the municipal map. The town of Bankhead, six and a half miles away, was lifted from its site, dragged along the mountain highway, and solidly deposited in Banff.

This astonishing feat was carried out by Mr. Charles Reddock, a housemover, of Calgary, eighty miles away.

The attractions of Banff, the gem of the Rockies, have been luring more and more holiday-makers each year from all over Canada and the United States, and the accommodation of the city has been outgrown. There was a housing shortage.

Bankhead, on the other hand, had been deserted by its population, and most of its houses were lying empty.

The job of moving Bankhead into Banff was believed to be impossible, but one morning Mr. Reddock, with a Holt caterpillar tractor and a crew of eight, chugged along the road into the deserted village and began operations. Some days latgr Banff people rushed to their doors to see Mr. Reddock and his caterpillar booming along with the seventy-ton Bankhead station building in tow.

The building measured twenty-four feet by fifty feet, and required careful handling to guide it along the highway and through Banff's handsome streets. But it was done, although on three occasions the trailer was "bogged," sinking into the trail right up to the hubs. The journey took five hours.

Since then Mr. Reddock has been chugging up and down the trail of six and a half miles with the rest of Bankhead. Mr. Reddock and his men moved sixty houses in all from Bankhead to Banff, adding a new and handsome suburb to the mountain city.

Banff is now made up of a collection of small towns and villages. Since 1884 the villages of Silver City, Anthracite, and now Bankhead have been bodily deposited into the city. There has been only one mishap, when part of a poorly constructed store collapsed.

Banff, a favorite resort of the Prince of Wales, is one of the world's wonders. It nestles in the midst of the snow-capped Rockies that fling up their peaked heads like the waves of a troubled sea, and its main street crossing the Bow Valley runs right to the foot of colossal Cascade Mountain. In Banff you may step out of the snow and plunge into the natural hot sulphur baths, where swimming goes on all the year round. The mountain deer come to your doors to feed, and the place abounds with elk, buffaloes, and bears.

Having moved a new suburb into its midst, Banff was not at all perturbed when the snowfall this season was insufficient for its high ski run which clears the tops of the spruce trees and jumps over the motor road. The authorities simply sent further into the mountains and brought tons of snow in motor trucks, and the skiing merrily proceeded.

The Way It Should Be Done.

The office boy rushed into the manager's office with his hat on one side of his head and shouted, "Hey, boss! I want to get off to go to the ball game."

"William," said the manager, "that is no way to ask. Sit here at the desk and I will show you."

He went from the room and returned with his hat in his hand, saying, "Please, Mr. Smith, may I go to the ball game this afternoon."

"Sure," said Billy, "here is fifty cents for a ticket."

The Size of a Tramp's Boots?

He was a tramp, and when he called at a house to beg a pair of boots the sympathetic housewife asked him what size he took.

"Dunno, lady," he replied; "I ain't never had boots that way. I can either get me feet into 'em or I can't."

Here and There

It is anticipated that the wool clip in Southern Alberta will reach the 2,000,000 pound mark this year. Of this a million and a quarter pounds will be handled through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. The fleeces this year are stated to be unusually large.

Canada, in proportion to population, has more golf courses than the United States. With its 464 courses there is no need for the summer tourists to miss their game. Ontario leads with 160; Quebec, 70; Alberta, 60; Saskatchewan, 53; Manitoba, 51; British Columbia, 39; Nova Scotia, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Prince Edward Island, 3.

The recent appointment of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government, and E. R. Peacock, a director of the famous Bank of Baring Brothers, to the directorate of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has caused very favorable comment in Canadian and English financial circles.

The annual across-Canada educational tour carried out under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, terminated recently at Toronto and Professor Sinclair Laird, Dean of Macdonald College, who was in charge of the party of over 100 teachers, students and professional men, stated that their entire trip had been an unqualified success.

Over 3,000 tickets were sold recently for the annual picnic and outing of the Angus Shops in Montreal to Ste. Rose, which proved the most successful ever held. Prominent officials who took part in the day's outing were: Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; John Burns, works manager at the Angus shops; J. D. Muir, assistant works manager, and W. Peterson, shop engineer.

Promptness in First Aid handling by C.P.R. in the case of a man whose leg was completely severed while he was at work unloading the S.S. "Montroyal" at Quebec recently undoubtedly saved the man's life, according to the surgeon of the "Montroyal." The First Aid rendered by Sergeant Murphy and Constable Kelly, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was reported to have been the means of saving the injured man's life.

A Canadian owned Ayrshire cow, "Nellie Osborne of Elmshade the 16th," owned by W. A. Wylie, of Howick, has displaced the American owned Ayrshire for the world's record milk and butter production for this breed. In a 306-day official test she produced 21,241 pounds of milk and 909 pounds of butterfat. The previous record production for the same number of days was 18,266 pounds of milk and 739 of butterfat.

Immigration to Canada for the first two months of the fiscal year amounted to 36,113, according to an official statement issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This is an increase of 11,701 over the same two months a year ago. Immigration for May, which is the latest month included in the statement, was 18,620 this year, as compared with 13,338 last year. British immigration has increased from 6,559 in May, 1925, to 7,986 in May, 1926. For the same months immigration from the United States has increased from 1,757 to 2,063 and from other countries 5,022 to 8,571.

Announcement was made from the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal recently of the retirement of W. B. Lanigan, general freight traffic manager from the services of the Company which he has served for forty-two continuous years. Mr. Lanigan is regarded as one of the outstanding authorities on rail rates, and, although relieved from active official duties at his own request, he will be retained in the company's service in order that his special knowledge and long experience in traffic matters may be available in connection with enquiries before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

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BIBLE IN 579 LANGUAGES.

Issues Reached Last Year the Wonderful Number of 10,452,733.

During its history the British and Foreign Bible Society of Britain has distributed the Scriptures in 579 forms of human speech. Last year it added seven new languages, four of which are African. The society has cried that "in regard to Russia we have regretfully to report that all our efforts to gain an entrance have failed. Meanwhile we have done our best to bring the comfort of God's Word to the two millions of Russian exiles who are scattered over many countries." Last year the society sent out no fewer than 610,600 English Bibles and 366,800 English New Testaments, the largest number ever issued in a year. It is a striking fact that since 1920 the annual circulation of the Scriptures in the home languages by the society alone has increased by nearly a million. The total issues of the society in complete Bibles, New Testaments and smaller portions (at least one complete book of Scripture) reached last year the wonderful number of 10,452,733—more than double those announced twenty-five years ago, and an increase of 412,158 for the year.

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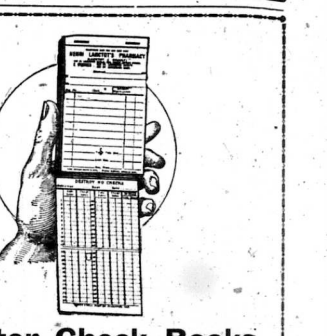

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To Laugh or Not to Laugh.

One of the funniest sights in the world is a man whose hat has been knocked in or ruined by being blown off—provided, of course, it be the other fellow's hat! All the jokes in the world are based on a few elemental ideas, and this is one of them. The sight of other people in trouble is nearly always funny. This is human nature. If you will observe your own conduct whenever you see a friend falling down on the street, you will find that time one gets out of one's first impulse is to laugh and your second is to run and help him get up. To be polite you will dust off his clothes and ask him if he has hurt himself. But when it is over you cannot resist telling him how funny he looked when he was falling. The man with the real sense of humor is the man who can put himself in the spectator's place and laugh at his own misfortunes.—Bert Williams, in the American Magazine.

Brontides.

Mystery still attaches to certain explosive sounds, heard in various parts of the world and known to science as "brontides." On the coast of Belgium these sounds seem to come from the sea, and are called locally "mistpiefers." In the Ganges delta of India, similar sounds are called "Barisal guns." Brontides are well known in some parts of Italy, where they bear a great variety of names. In Haiti a sound of this character is known as the "gouffre," while in parts of Australia it is called the "desert sound." Brontides mostly take the form of muffled detonations, of indefinite direction. Probably they are of subterranean origin. Studies of eccentricities in the transmission of sound through the atmosphere lead to the conclusion that some of the sounds hitherto reported as brontides were really due to cannonading or blasting.—Popular Science Monthly.

ABERDEEN AWA'.

New Laughs From the Granite City of the North.

Which town in the British Isles can claim to have had most jokes told about it and its citizens? The prize would certainly seem to go to Aberdeen, although Wigan, perhaps, runs it very close. Here are some new gems of Aberdeen wit and humor which appear in "Mair Canny Tales Frae Aberdeen":—

An Aberdonian and his daughter took up golf. At the close of one of their games the father was laid a dead stymie, while the daughter had one to play to win the match. Turning round to her he said: "Jeannie, isn't the morn yer birthday?"

"Yes, faither."

"Ah, weel," he said, "I'll gie ye that hole for a present."

An Aberdonian charged with being "drunk and incapable in the precincts of the railway station" pleaded "Not guilty." In the course of evidence it came out that the taxi-driver who drove him to the station admitted receiving sixpence over his legal fare.

"That's done it," exclaimed the prisoner. "I must have been drunk!"

An Aberdeen shopkeeper visited London to pick up a few tips. He found them under the plate in the restaurants.

A Aberdeenerie had been visiting Aberdeen, and on the day after leaving the city one of the gorillas died. Instead of burying it they threw it over a dyke by the roadside. Later on in the day two Aberdonians passed. They noticed the gorilla.

"Ain't what'll it be, think ye?" asked one.

The other examined the corpse. "It's ower big for a MacPherson; it canna be a Gordon for it has nae kilt; judgin' by its een I'm thinkin' its ane o' thae American voesitors."

"An' what is it to be?" asked the Aberdonian; inviting a friend to a drink.

"I'll just hae a moothfu'," replied the Dundonian.

"Ye'll hae a darned sicht less," said the Aberdonian, "ye'll hae a gless."

No Aberdonian ever asks a Jew the time of day; one did, and the Jew told him to "Buy a vatch!"

Mr. MacPherson was a buyer in one of Aberdeen's drapery stores and had just returned from a trip to London.

"An' what did ye think o' the English when ye were up in London?" he was asked.

"I didna see ony," he replied; "I only met the heids o' departments."

The headle of a certain parish church, observing an old man with an ear trumpet, went up to him and whispered: "Noo, then, one toot and yer oot!"

Tammas was invited to a golden wedding and on making inquiries found that he was expected to give a present made of gold. He solved the problem by presenting the worthy couple with a bowl of goldfish.

Have You Tried Toddy?

Hot or Cold

A Meal in a Glass

2 Sizes

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Webster's Grocery

(Sign of Quality)

The Old 104th Regt.

A peculiar incident in connection with the war of 1812-14, between Great Britain and the United States was the action of the Governor of Massachusetts on the one hand and the Governor of New Brunswick on the other, who respectively urged upon their peoples to refrain from any act which might cause hostilities.

And while New Brunswick continued at peace with her neighbor-enemy (Maine was then only a district; she did not become a State until 1820), she raised a regiment to go to the assistance of her fellow-British-Americans in Upper Canada. At the same time, while this regiment was away, the embodied militia of the County of York and elsewhere was called upon to furnish a regiment to occupy the barracks at Fredericton. Evidently no chances were to be taken, says T. C. L. Ketchum in Montreal Weekly Star.

New Brunswick military men to this day speak with pride of the old 104th. The rank and file of this military unit were raised entirely in the Province of New Brunswick, and such a favorable report of the personnel of the regiment was made to the King, that he constituted the 104th "a regiment of the line," which, of course, placed it on an equality with other regular troops, and gave its officers a much sought after military status.

In the depth of the winter of 1815, one of the most severe winters in the history of New Brunswick, the 104th undertook the toilsome and hazardous march from St. John to Quebec. A good part of the tramp had to be on snowshoes as the roads, at no time any good, were "blocked" that winter, drifts from ten to twenty feet being reported. At Fredericton the regiment was re-inforced by several companies. They were presented with an address by the Legislature while there in session. The regiment was made up of 1,000 men and 42 officers.

They began the long march from Fredericton, going in sections of 100, so that each succeeding quota would have the benefit of the snowshoe track made by the preceding corps. Along the settled part of the country they received all sorts of assistance from the settlers, who gave them accommodation and food. The real hardships began when they struck the wilderness country between Grand Falls and River du Loup. Most of them were practical woodsmen, at home on snowshoes and with axe in hand. But the season was so exceptionally severe, and their outfit not being of the best they experienced a most trying time, and had it not been for the ingenuity and courage of one of the officers, Capt. Charles Rainsford, a native of New Brunswick, there might have been most serious consequences.

The chief difficulty arose in crossing Temiscouta Lake. While two of the companies were on the ice, the most tempestuous storm arose. Delay was inevitable, and with delay came a shortage of rations. Rainsford with two privates, Scotch lads, undertook to push their way to River du Loup and secure relief. After a long tramp through the blinding storm, they met one, Long, who was engaged as pilot across the lake. The three then continued to River du Loup. Here they met with a hearty welcome, and a relief party of seventeen Canadians was at once formed to carry food provisions to the stranded and snow-bound troops on the lake.

There was no delay. Rainsford and his two privates accompanied the relief party. They reached their destination in due season, having covered a distance of ninety miles going and coming in one single day and night. The delight of the troops at the ample supply of rations which the relieving party had with them easily be imagined. Rainsford's brave act was laid before Parliament many years later, but he does not appear to have received any substantial reward.

The regiment arrived safely at River du Loup and hastened on to Quebec, which they reached on the 17th day of February, just 13 days after leaving Fredericton—a journey of 350 miles. It was a record military march.

The 104th took part in several engagements on the Upper Canada frontier and suffered many casualties, particularly at Sackett's Harbor. At the close of the war the regiment was disbanded, and many of the soldiers took up land in the Upper St. John district.

During the Great War the late Senator Fowler undertook to raise a regiment which bore the historic number "104." There was a wonderful response to his appeal and the regiment was soon overstrong. Several of its officers and men were descendants of those who held commissions or were in the ranks of the old regiment.

The new 104th went to England as a unit but to the great disappointment of the commanding officer and men was broken up. Senator Fowler felt this keenly as, indeed, did all his comrades and the people at home in the Province of New Brunswick.

LONDON'S WONDER PARK.

Rothschild Domain Latest Addition to People's Playgrounds.

A great new pleasure-ground, Gunnersbury Park, Acton, has just been thrown open to the public. It is described as the most perfect thing of its kind available for the recreation of the people, and no visitor to London this summer should miss seeing it.

Great wealth has been spent on this wonder park—seven before 1756, when the Rothschilds acquired it, it was noted for its beauty, and since then no expense has been spared to add to its attraction. Its gardens and ornamental waters are famous all over the world.

Cricket, football pitches, tennis courts, and a nine-hole golf course are to be provided in the new park. This is in line with the policy which is now being vigorously followed, of providing public playing-fields in all the great centres of population. The Government is helping local authorities in this work, and last year the Ministry of Health sanctioned loans for acquiring open spaces amounting to over £1,500,000.

A great many of the public playing-fields now in existence, however, owe their establishment to voluntary effort. Side by side with the work done by the State and local authorities, many business firms have provided extensive sports grounds for their employers. Playing-fields Associations have also been formed, and their efforts have added very largely to the number of open spaces available for recreation.

One of the most notable of these associations, the London Playing Fields Society, was granted a royal charter recently. It was formed in 1890, and now controls 287 acres of land in the London area.

Every Saturday afternoon the grounds held by the society are crowded by eager young sportsmen, over 4,200 of whom are able to indulge in the king of summer games on the cricket pitches, while a further 2,900 are absorbed by the tennis courts. The society also has 104 football grounds, and a number of grounds suitable for hockey and other games.

NEW FRUIT STORAGE IDEA.

Experiments in Storage of Fruits to Be Almost Revolutionary.

Experiments into the principle of the storage of fruits that are likely to have an influence almost revolutionary on transportation and marketing are now being prepared for at the Provincial Horticultural Station at Vineland, and will be carried on during the coming fall and winter under the superintendence of Mr. Andrew Fulton, chief of the Markets Division of the Dominion Fruit Branch, and Mr. E. F. Palmer, director of the station. These experiments will be based on the findings of Drs. Mann and Overholser, Dunlap University, who have offered the Canadian investigators the use of all their experimental data, says the Toronto Globe. The principle in this new storage idea is the maintenance of a desirable concentration of dioxide gas in the atmosphere of the storage chamber. The gas does not have to be generated by artificial means. It is given off by the fruit as it undergoes physiological changes, and by regulating the degree of concentration of the gas the deterioration in the quality of fruit is slowed up. It is believed that by the application of this principle apples, making a good fresh-fruit season may be extended from a few weeks to several months in the case of tender stuff, and to nine months round in the case of apples and pears.

It can readily be understood how valuable this discovery will be to the Canadian fruit industry both at home and in distribution abroad. That our more perishable fruits should be placed on the market for the foreign market practically as they are harvested and that the more durable products should retain all their freshness and flavor for the period of a year should afford immense stimulation to the fruit-growing industry in Canada. The experiments at Vineland will be followed with interest by the public at large.

A Real Help.

Mrs. Guntoh had just been successful in getting a new maid, and she was determined that she would be the possessor of her and so try to get her to remain.

"She'll stay as long as you don't start interfering," remarked her husband, at breakfast on the day following Mrs. Gunton went into the kitchen.

"And did your last mistress help you with the cooking?" she asked the girl.

"Oh, yes, mum; she helped me a great deal," was the reply.

"And now, just tell me how she helped you?" queried the mistress.

"By staying out of the kitchen, ma'am," was the pointed answer.

Safer Submarines.

Apparatus to enable the crew of a sunken submarine to rise to the surface has been invented. A series of buoyant safety chambers, placed between the submarine's hull and superstructure, may be entered from below. Each chamber will accommodate fifteen men. There is an apparatus in the chamber that sets it free from the submarine, allowing it to float to the surface. The device is said to work even when the sunken boat is flooded by the inrushing water following a crash.

World Is Golf Crazy

Not baseball, but golf, is the national game of the United States, says an article in the Toronto Telegram. That is, if you take the number of people who actually play both games. More than 2,000,000 Americans are devotees of the royal and ancient pastime. They use almost 5,000 golf courses among them and spend the annual sum of $465,500,000 on their hobby.

The New York area alone supports 250 golf clubs and Chicago 150. Public courses in the U.S.A. now total 130. Chicago, which had the first public course on this continent, more than thirty years ago, boasts in her neighborhood fourteen of such. It is expected that the coming year, will add 100 public courses to the list across the line. Though plutocratic New York only supports four public courses, they are self-sustaining. Green fees on these well patronized resorts not only paid upkeep, but netted a combined profit of about $75,000. In fact, one enterprising individual who leased a tied-up estate about twenty miles from Chicago and turned it into a golf course for profit, nets upwards of $30,000 a year from green fees, meals, etc.

Canada is now reported to have well over 100,000 players. And unless Winnipeg outstrips her per capita, Toronto, with some twenty-four courses in her vicinity leads Canada and in proportion to her population possibly exceeds any other city on this continent. In this connection the Canadian Golfer remarks editorially: "Not a city or town in Canada but boasts to-day facilities for playing golf. Many places of 1,000 inhabitants or so have quite creditable nine-hole courses."

Inspector R. J. Hall of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed at Herschel Island, 200 miles within the Arctic Circle, reports the farthest north golf course—and perhaps the world's worst. When Inspector Hall has a chance to play with Bishop Stringer of the Yukon the gallery is likely to be composed chiefly of Eskimo children. Black bears are one of the mental hazards on the Jasper Park course west of Edmonton. A Toronto man, a Mississauga Club member, playing out there, encountered two bears on the course. But they both climbed a tree when he ventured near to retrieve a ball from the rough.

The costliest course in America is that at East Esmeralda Dam on the Panama Canal. Here, a huge material swamp endangering the canal was filled in at a cost of $8,000,000 and Americans in the vicinity are gradually converting that filled land into a course. The golf club house in Brooklyn is believed to occupy the most valuable land. A nine-hole links is built upon 1,000 lots, costing $1,000 apiece, making a total valuation of $5,000,000, according to the New York Times.

On the coast of South America every oil-drilling camp, mine or nitrate officina has a golf course when enough flat ground can be found. At Concepcion, Chile, is a course without a blade of grass. The entire course is outlined in crushed white shell to enable the players to tell whether they are on the fairway or the rough. On the course a ball may be teed. Outside the links it must be played as it lies.

Sweden and Norway are now going in for golf. France has a number of courses, but the majority of players are visiting Britons and Americans. Out in Egypt last winter a newspaper man saw British residents driving the little ball on a sandy grass course in the Nile valley, immediately below the great pyramid of Cheops, which from the side of the desert has gazed down on mankind's frivolities for an estimated 6,000 years. The course bears the name of Egypt's first known king, Menes. Under India's scorching sun Britons play golf on oiled clay "greens," predatory crows try to steal the balls, and caddies who can pick a ball up with their feet think it quite ethical to move the pill so that "eahih" may have a good lie.

Germany is now playing golf, and boasts an association and an 18-hole course at the Berlin Golf Club. Italy, where football is very popular, is reported to have taken to golf with vim. Spain, which is simply football mad, in places like Barcelona, has taken golf to the country and found a champion to the U.S.A. last year. Switzerland's eleven courses are being added to, and Holland has seven. In Japan the game is spreading all over the world.

Perhaps She's Right.

As may well be imagined, Walter Hagen, the well-known American golfer, has a rare fund of anecdotes relating to the game.

One of the best concerns an extremely peppery major who, playing a round for substantial stakes, was none too pleased when at one hole he was kept waiting for a few minutes by a woman who sauntered carelessly down the fairway with a baby in her arms.

"Come away, madam," he called out testily. "Hurry up with that baby of yours."

The woman glared at him indignantly.

"Baby yourself," she snapped, "playing with that little ball, and in those ridiculous short trousers, too."

ANOTHER LOST CONTINENT?

Only Land Explorer Sees at Pole Is a Few Small Islands.

Amundson, who recently crossed the North Pole in the airship Norge, says that around the Pole was a great stretch of sea, part of it open water. The only land seen was a few small islands.

This contradicts the stories of many explorers who have actually sighted ranges of mountains giving every appearance of a huge tract of land in the extreme north. Nearly every Polar explorer has firmly believed in a Polar continent lying to the north-west of Axel Heiberg Land. Thirty years ago this land actually figured on maps under the name of Crocker Land.

In 1906 an expedition reached the latitude of this land to find nothing but sea, yet eight years later the MacMillan expedition sighted tall mountain peaks in this direction. Efforts were tried to reach them, but had to turn back.

After the war he tried again, and once more sighted the peaks. Again he tried to reach them, but a heavy gale blew up and haze hid the mountains which the explorer was unable to reach. Another curious point. The tides at this point showed variations which only the presence of a large mass of land could explain.

We'll see next season, to believe that a large part of the Atlantic was once occupied by a continent which has sunk into the depths, and we are aware that great changes are taking place in the North Pacific, where the land is known to be rising. It may be that this Arctic continent has recently sunk out of sight under the sea, or the explanation may be that the peaks seen so often by explorers were merely mirage.

TURNING CAPITALISTS.

Small Investors Are Becoming Interested In Large Corporations.

The extent in which small investors are becoming interested in the large corporations, of the United States is indicated by an analysis of the issue of a seven per cent. preferred stock by a certain public utility corporation tabulated by the National Industrial Conference Board. Fifty-seven trades or occupations were represented by these investors, among them being 52 beauty culturists, 65 bricklayers, 81 artists, 89 clergymen, 116 janitors, 63 laundry workers and also the following: Accountants 166, bakers 153, barbers 155, butchers, 115, carpenters 483, chauffeurs 601, clerks 2,247, domestics 623, draftsmen 149, dressmakers 372, electricians 582, engineers 558, factory workers 1,058, foremen 518, housekeepers 4,029, laborers 499, machinists 499, metal workers 157, mail carriers 115, mechanics 530, messengers 81, nurses 374, painters 182, plasterers 60 plumbers 257, policemen 347, printers 335, railroadmen, 312, saleswomen 51, secretaries 314, bankers and brokers 65, dentists 63, doctors 146, lawyers 77, managers 496, manufacturers 153, merchants 926.

As only buyers of 50 shares or more were tabulated the total of these investments proved a surprisingly large amount. It is evident, says the Toronto Globe, also that they have already acquired the habits of thrift and investment, probably from savings banks and insurance companies. This and many other similar facts, the Globe says, probably would help to stabilize society and to dull the edge of assaults against the "capitalistic class." The effect would be greater if more issues of stocks were analyzed in the same way and the results given wide publicity.

Tennis on Horseback.

One of the most curious tennis matches ever played took place at Versailles recently. It was a Huguenot, a Protestant, a Life Guardsman, wore full dress uniform, whilst his opponent was mounted on a horse. The mounted player won by three sets to two.

Another freak game was played on an aerial golf course. One man wore a diver's helmet, and the other had his feet encased in the heavy boots which form part of a diving dress. Although either player was unable to see properly, the second man was equally handicapped by his inability to move at any speed.

A match was organized recently between two one-legged men, while in another game a well-known player had to play with his left hand, his right in place of a racket and defeated his opponent easily.

Couldn't Kick Own Judgment.

A visitor in Kentucky came across that rare specimen, an unmarried negro.

The negro was a quiet, elderly person, not shiftless, but quite industrious, so the northern man felt curious and determined to find out why he had remained single.

"Uncle Joe, how does it happen that you are so opposed to matrimony?" he asked, looking up with a grave face, but there was a twinkle in his eye, as he replied, "Me suh! I ain't erposed to matrimony!"

"Well, why is it you have never married?" his inquisitor continued. "Haven't you seen anyone you liked?"

"Lawdy! yeassh—but you see it's this-away; I couldn't resk my judgment."

"Avail Yourself."

"Why did you steal the pearl necklace from the Jeweller's shop window?"

"Because it had on it 'Avail yourself of this splendid opportunity!'"

Through The Mails

The service of the Bank of Montreal is as wide and comprehensive as the postal system itself.

This service enables customers living in remote districts to transact their banking by mail as satisfactorily as if they could make personal visits.

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"OH, PROMISE ME."

High-Strung Temperament of Singer Responsible for Wide Popularity.

The high-strung temperament of a prima donna was responsible for the wide popularity of "Oh, Promise Me." Had it not been for the discontent of Reale Barlieti Davis, contralto, the song might never have been sung.

When the Bostonians, the famous opera company of the nineties, first presented "Robin Hood" in Chicago the night of June 9, 1890, two young men sat in a box, thrilled with pride. They were Harry B. Smith, who wrote the libretto, and Reginald De Koven, the composer. There they sat, aglow in a youthful enthusiasm as they watched their handiwork assume living shape. Their joy, however, was short-lived, for immediately after the performance Jessie Bartlett Davis, who impersonated Alan-a-Dale, exhibited in true fashion what is generally recognized as artistic temperament. She declined to appear for the second performance, basing her refusal on the ground that a certain part of the music score was unworthy of her.

Here was a problem for the young authors. No amount of persuasion could induce the singer to alter her decision. Time did not allow for the rewriting of the score. Suddenly De Koven recalled a certain ballad that he composed a few years before and which had never been sung publicly! It was "Oh, Promise Me," the words of Clement Scott.

Securing a copy, he ran it over on the piano for Miss Davis, who seemed delighted with the melody. She consented to the interpolation of the new song in the second act of the operetta, where Alan-a-Dale sings to Annabel Wilfen the second performance of "Robin Hood" took place it was a nervous and disturbed composer who occupied one of the stage boxes. He entertained visions, as he later admitted, that his operetta was doomed to the storehouse. But when he listened to the contralto's charming rendition of "Oh, Promise Me," together with the applause that followed it, De Koven's nervousness left him. He realized, as well as the orchestra present on that occasion, that this irresistible ballad would settle the fate of "Robin Hood."

And how well it did! Its music swept the world. "Oh, Promise Me" was sung at concerts, wedding ceremonies, recorded for phonographs and perforated for mechanical pianos and organs. The fact that this melody is in demand at music shops to this day is contradiction of the oft-repeated claim that American ballads have but fleeting fame.

Half In Half.

The British film star, Miss Queenie Thomas, who has just returned from Hollywood, told an amusing story of an actress newly arrived in California who, possibly apprehensive of malaria or more probably thinking of her complexion, enquired of an old resident whether there were many mosquitoes in the district.

"Oh, about half-and-half," replied the native composedly.

"Half-and-half what," pursued the actress.

"Half air and half mosquitoes," said the other quietly.

WHAT THE BONUS DID.

Many Workmen Earn Big Money—And It Pays.

In face of the disastrous coal strike it seems odd to remember that, as lately as 1921, nearly 15,000 miners in Britain were summoned for nonpayment or income-tax, while in 1919 some of the South Wales colliers were earning up to £1,000 a year.

The biggest money made by actual pick-and-shovel work is on the Rand, where small bands of highly-skilled men take contracts for sinking new shafts for the great gold-mining companies. Quite recently a record was made by sinking such a shaft to a depth of 303 feet in thirty days.

These men work tremendously hard, but their pay is proportionately high. A good shaft-sinker, working in average ground, would expect to make $600 a month, or something like $20 for each working day.

Speaking of gold-mining recalls the case of a workman in the United States named Garrett, who took a contract to dig an irrigation-ditch in California. He and three others set to work, expecting to make between them about $10 a day. They struck pay dirt, and Garrett and his men took up claims. In less than a year they were receiving $200 a day.

There are mechanics in the Ford Works at Detroit who earn $125 a week. But big wages are now being earned in Great Britain. In Glasgow the corporation has been building 1,500 new houses at Mosspark. When the building firm began the job, paid a trade union rate, each laid about 300 bricks a day; so in order to hasten the work the contractor agreed to pay a bonus on output.

The rate of laying rose to 900 bricks a day, and one young fellow, barely twenty years old, got a bonus at the end of six months of no less than $1,000.

Ankle Lamps In Paris.

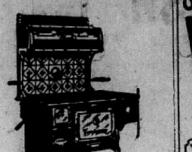
Parisian women now wear ankle lamps in the evenings to prevent them stumbling when stepping out of cars and also to help them over their way over puddles in the roads ways and pavements. The lamps resemble the ankle bracelet introduced recently, and consist of an opening on one side permitting the lamp to be slipped over the ankle in one second. The bulb, concealed under a visor, which in turn is camouflaged with ribbon or flower buds. The ankle lights are obtainable in various colors. The light can be flashed on and off at will. An almost invisible wire runs upward, usually terminating in the wearer's hand-bag or vanity case. A small button on the end is pressed when the light is needed.

World's Biggest Windmill.

To pump water into the large reservoirs from which water is distributed all over the pleasure grounds of Golden Park, San Francisco, the largest windmill in the world is employed. It has a main tower 200 feet long, and there is an automatic device for setting the sails perpendicular to the wind direction. The maximum horse-power developed by this windmill in a fairly strong breeze is said to be about 100.

Pa's Son-in-Law
BY WELLINGTON
LONESO-OME-E I'M AWFLY LO-ONE-SO-OME—
M-MY WORD!
SON-IN-LAW
I-I'M SINGING FOR PA! I'M IN HOPES THAT HE'S MISSING ME AND THAT HE MIGHT BE OUT THERE IN THE NIGHT, WANTING TO COME IN, BUT AFRAID! IF HE IS, HELL KNOW BY MY SONG THAT I'M LONESOME, TOO!
HAW!
CEDRIC WORTHINGTAYES
LISTEN! THERE'S SOMEONE MOVING ABOUT OUT THERE, NOW! PEEK OUT AND SEE IF IT'S PA!
NO, MOTHAW—IT'S THREE OF THE NEIGHBAWS WITH A POLICEMAN!
E. Wellington

Wilson's - Hardware



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Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolaters.

The National line of Electric Ranges, and the Beach Electric Range. Let us give you a price on installing that range or water heater now before the Spring rush comes on.

Get that Thermo Flat Rate Heater installed before Spring. The place to get it is at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

Then let us instil that Icecla Refrigerator Plant in your home. One of the latest types of Refrigerator Plants, complete with or without refrigerator, in case you have your own refrigerator.

One good second-hand Barnet Refrigerator for sale.

1 4-Burner Oil Stove and Oven for sale.

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there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite,** designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

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Napanee, - Ontario

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In The Harshaw Block

For both Lady and Men Workers

The Rooms will be open every day.

All Liberals are Cordially Invited to make use of the rooms

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HEAT FOLKS

BUY YOUR COAL NOW

Without good coal

Many of the winter's activities would have to cease.

Schools would close.

Business houses would close.

Churches would close.

Everybody would be busy at the one occupation of keeping warm.

Except the doctors.

They'd be busy trying to get everybody well.

But, fortunately, the coal is here.

Better order yours while it's plentiful.

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

VanLuven

Phone 92 Napanee

CENTREVILLE.

The heavy rains have greatly retarded the stook threshing and a great amount remains to be done yet.

The township stone crusher has finished work on Hinch street and is removing towards Odessbrooke. They have performed a splendid lot of work this season.

Several from this locality have been attending Toronto Exhibition.

James McGill is recovering from his recent illness.

Elections have been the topic of conversation for the past month. Both candidates have been through this district.

Schools re-opened on the first of September, with Miss Byrnes of Newburgh, and Miss Milligan, of Tamworth, as teachers in the No. 18 and No. 19 respectively for the coming year.

The cheese factory has received a coat of paint and been otherwise improved.

Frank Shane, who resides a little south of the village, met with a terrible accident on Monday morning at his father's residence. He was handling a gun and preparing to go hunting, when it accidentally discharged, entering his right arm near the elbow. He was rushed to Kingston Hospital by Dr. Mounce, Newburgh, where his arm was removed. He is now in a precarious condition due to loss of blood.

Paints.

Martin - Senour 100% pure paints, white lead, oils and glass, always in stock.

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WALLACE'S

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.

Public worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the pastor.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Young People's League.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.

"Pollyanna."

This play will be given in Grace United Church, Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd. Watch for further announcement. 41-tf

Chicken Dinner.

The Ladies' Aid of Trinity United Church will hold a chicken dinner and concert on Friday evening, October 22nd.

Second Hand Ranges.

We have on hand at present a few Second Hand Ranges that will be sold at a bargian.Do not wait if you need one.

BOYLE & SON.

Notice.

The Kingston-Belleville Bus during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the Kingston Exhibition will not leave Kingston on return trip until 5 p.m., instead of 3.30 p.m.

42-ap ANGLIN BROS., Prop.

POULTRY WANTED.

We want your Poultry, especially your hens ALIVE, and will pay you highest cash prices for same. Bring them in any time you wish and GO HOME WITH THE CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

40-b

Horse Kicks Pocket and Matches Ignite.

During the week a very queer accident, yet one that might have resulted in a serious fire, occurred on the farm of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Marlbank. Mr. Taylor left his coat hanging on the stable wall directly behind one of the horses, and it happened that there were matches in a pocket of the coat. The horse kicked and one of the hoofs struck the pocket in which the matches were, causing them to light and set the coat ablaze. Fortunately Mr. Taylor arrived in time to extinguish the blaze before it had caused any great damage.

Rev. C. G. Eakins is St. George's Curate.

The Rev. Clarence Gray Eakins, M.A., has been appointed Curate of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, in succession to Rev. W. E. Kidd. Mr. Eakins is a native son of the Diocese of Ontario. He was born in Belleville, where his father at one time practised medicine. He lived subsequently with his mother in Napanee. He attended St. Andrew's School for Boys, in Toronto University. He took his M.A. from King's College, N.S. Mr. Eakins is a returned man, having served with the Canadian forces in France. He will assume his new duties at St. George's in November. At present Mr. Eakins is incumbent at Haliburton.

"Pollyanna."

A comedy in four acts will be given in Grace United Church, Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd, under the auspices of the Mission Circle. Following is the Cast :

Mrs. Carmedy, of "The Ladies' Aid"—N. Ballard.

Mrs. Gregg, of "The Ladies' Aid"—C. Thompson.

Miss Carroll, of "The Ladies' Aid—H. O'Neil.

Nancy, Miss Polly's servant—G. Hall.

Polly Harrington, Pollyanna's aunt—M. Wales.

Jimmy Bean, the Orphan—W. Huffman.

John Pendleton, a bachelor, called the hermit—H. Garrett.

Dr. Chilton, Pendleton's friend —F. Russell.

Bleecker, Pendleton's man—A. Rogers.

Pollyanna Whittier, the glad girl—A. Wales.

Orchestra.

Act I.—Miss Polly Harrington's parlor, a summer afternoon.

Act II.—John Pendleton's library. Some weeks later.

Act III.—The library, an hour later than Act. II.

Act IV.—The library. Five years later than Act III.

Produced by special arrangement with Samuel French, of New York.

Admission 35c. and 25c. 42-b

Summer Necessities.

Screen doors, window screens, lawn hose, coal oil stoves, electric irons.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Hay Bay Church: Public service, 10.30 a.m.

Bethany Church: Sunday School at 1.30 p.m.; Public Worship at 2.30 p.m.

Anderson Church: Sunday School 10.30 a.m.; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.

Rev. W. Craig, B.D., M.A., speaker.

ADOLPHUSTOWN UNITED CHURCH.

Rev. H. Stainton, Pastor.

Services September 19th, as follows :

11 a.m.—Adolphustown.

3 p.m.—Hayburn.

7.30 p.m.—Stillsville.

The Sacrament will be administered at all services.

Hayburn Anniversary, Sept. 26th. Rev. G. McQuade, B.A., speaker.

Quarterly Board meeting at Conway Sept. 28th.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening prayer.

CENTREVILLE FAIR

(Continued from page 1).

Canned Pears—H. Sutton, P. Yeomans.

Preserved Peaches—J. A. Wartman, P. Yeomans.

Canned Meat—P. Yeomans, H. Sutton.

Tomatoes—P. Yeomans, W. Osborne.

Peas—J. A. Wartman, H. Sutton.

Beans—W. Osborne, H. Sutton.

Mixed Sweet Pickles—J. A. Wartman, S. Wagar.

Mustard Pickles—S. Wagar, H. Sutton.

Catsup—P. Yeomans, J. A. Wartman.

Chilli Sauce—P. Yeomans, J. A. Wartman.

Salad Dressing—O. Drew, J. A. Wartman.

Collection Jellies, fruit—O. Drew, A. Clancy, J. A. Wartman.

Dozen Eggs—F. Smith, J. R. Hannah.

Four-piece school lunch—J. A. Wartman, A. Clancy.

Collection of Fruit from Exhibitor's garden—J. A. Wartman, H. Sutton.

Dressed Chicken—C. L. Hicks, H. Sutton.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Agricultural Society, $5.00—For best Cheese—F. Thompson.

E. Fenwick, $2.00—For 1-lb. print Dairy Butter—C. Thompson.

O. B. Jackson, $2.00—For roll of Dairy Butter—A. Clancy.

H. W. Holland, $2.00—For loaf of Bread—J. A. Wartman, R. Nugent.

G. Walker, $1.00For pan Buns —J. A. Wartman, R. Nugent.

A Friend, $1.00—For dozen of Eggs—J. A. Wartman.

Bailey's Shoe House, Suit Case —For Apple Pie—A. Clancy.

Wallace's Drug Store, 2-A Brownie Camera—For Pumpin Pie—P. Yeomans.

Madole Hardware Co., Fuel Economizer—For Sponge Cake—J. A. Wartman.

Daly Tea Co.—W. Breault.

VEGETABLES.

Swedish Turnips—G. Drew & Son.

Carrots—S. L. Hicks, L. Hartman, H. Sutton.

Mangold Wurtzels—S. Walker, H. Sutton.

Table Beets—C. L. Hicks, L. Hartman, H. Sutton.

Parsnips—C. L. Hicks, A. Clancy, H. Sutton.

White Onions—C. L. Hicks, Red Onions—C. L. Hicks, J. W. Wagar, J. R. Hannah.

Yellow Onions—C. L. Hicks, H. Sutton, S. Wagar.

Early Rose Potatoes—Chester Thompson, H. Sutton, J. R. Hannah.

Early Eureka Potatoes — H. Sutton, C. L. Hicks.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes — P. Yeomans.

Carman Potatoes—C. Thompson, H. Sutton, F. Clancy.

American Wonder Potatoes—C. Thompson.

Rurley Potatoes—G. Drew & Son, C. Thompson.

Green Mountain Potatoes—H. Sutton, P. Yeomans, R. Quinn.

Red Cabbage—R. Quinn, C. L. Hicks, J. A. Wartman.

Celery—J. A. Wartman, F. Smith, H. Sutton.

Field Pumpkin—A. Clancy, C. Thompson, P. Yeomans.

Squash—M. Hawley, A. Clancy, S. Storring.

Citron and Watermelon—C. L. Hicks, A. Clancy, G. Drew & Son.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

F. L. Hooper, $2.00—For half bushel of Early Potatoes—C. Thompson.

Boyce & Son, $3.00 Hat—For half bushel Late Potatoes—G. Drew & Son.

GRAIN OF 1926.

Fall Wheat—Mark Hawley, F. Clancy.

Spring Wheat—M. Hawley, P. Yeomans, F. Clancy.

Rye—M. Hawley, F. Clancy.

Indian Corn in ear—H. Sutton, A. Clancy, Okel Drew.

Barley—M. Hawley, W. Osborne, J. W. Wagar.

Oats—M. Hawley, G. Drew & Son, C. Thompson.

Buckwheat—C. Thompson, F. Clancy.

Timothy Seed—W. Osborne, M. Hawley, P. Yeomans.

Beans—P. Yeomans, S. Wagar, Okel Drew.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

R. C. Moss, $2.00—For half bushel Oats—M. Hawley, G. Drew & Son.

A. B. Carscallen, Ltd., $1.00 ; C. O. Hannah, $1.00—For half bushel Barley—M. Hawley, W. Osborne.

W. W. Redden, $1.00 ; C. G. Walker, $1.50—For half bushel Spring Wheat—M. Hawley, F. Cowdy.

Frank Breeze, $5.00—For half bushel Alfalfa Meal—Geo. McKeown, G. Drew & Son.

Weese Bros., Suit Case—For half bushel Fall Wheat—M. Hawley.

LADIES' WORK.

Quilt, pieced—J. A. Wartman, W. Osborne, Okel Drew.

Comforter—W. Osborne.

Fancy Spread—O. Drew, W. Osborne, H. Sutton.

Embroidered Spread—W. Osborne, H. Sutton.

Five yards Carpet, homemade —M. Lee, J. W. Gollinger.

Floor Mat or Rug, braided—W. Osborne, A. Hughs.

Floor Mat, wool—W. Osborne.

Floor Mat, hooked—H. Sutton, W. Breault.

Floor Mat, woven—M. Lee, L. Hartman.

Best dressed Doll, by child under 12 years of age—A. W. Milligan, C. Edgar.

Child's Dress, homemade—J. W. Wagar, W. Osborne.

Machine made cotton garment, unlaundered—A. Clancy, W. Osborne.

Plain hand sewing, finished article, unlaundered.

Button Hole, on cotton—H. Sutton, W. Osborne.

Button Hole on wool—O. Drew, H. Sutton.

Specimen Eyelet Embroidery—L. Hartman, P. Yeomans.

Specimen Solid White Embriodery—A. Clancy, L. Hartman.

Specimen Drawn Thread Work —W. Osborne, L. Hartman.

Specimen Tatting, 2 pieces, 1 coarse, 1 fine—W. Osborne, L. Hartman.

Specimen Filet Crochet, fine—L. Hartman, O. Drew.

Centrepiece and Doilies, white, hand-made—L. Hartman, W. Osborne.

Colored Centrepiece—W. Osborne, L. Hartman.

Cloth and six Serviettes, hemmed and initialed—A. Hughs, G. A. McGill.

Tea Cloth, hand work—W. Osborne, Joe Dillon.

Pair Hand Towels, embroidered—L. Hartman, W. Osborne.

Pair Towels, crochet trimmed —A. Clancy, L. Hartman.

Pair Pillow Slips, embroidered —W. Osborne, H. Sutton.

Pair Pillow Slips, other hand work—L. Hartman, H. Sutton.

Dresser Cover and Pin Cushion —W. Osborne, H. Sutton.

Lady's Whitewear, 1 piece, embroidered—A. Clancy, W. Osborne.

Lady's Whitewear, 1 piece, other hand trimming—L. Hartman, W. Osborne.

Lady's Fancy Wrist Bag, home made—W. Osborne, L. Hartman.

Lady's Fancy Blouse, hand trimmed—H. Sutton.

Lady's fancy Bedroom Slippers, hand-made—H. Sutton W. Osborne.

Buffet Set—G. A. McGill, R. Nugent.

Couche Runner, Colored, hand work—W. Osborne, F. Cowdy.

Sofa Pillow, washable—H. Sutton, L. Hartman.

Sofa Pillow, fancy, other hand work—W. Osborne.

Handkerchiefs, trimmed and initialed—H. Sutton, W. Osborne.

Pair Socks, hand knit—Geo. Brown.

Pair Mitts, hand knit—F. Brown, J. Cassidy.

Six Laundered Table Napkins—A. Hughs.

Infant's Woolen Wear, Crochet or knit—H. Sutton, O. Drew.

Infant's Wear, cotton—Okel Drew.

Single piece Fancy Knitting, not listed—H. Sutton, J. R. Hannah.

Wool Sweater, hand-made—H. Sutton, J. Cassidy.

Single piece Fancy Crochet, not listed—L. Hartman, W. Osborne.

Fancy Apron—W. Osborne, F. Smith.

Lady's Work Apron—H. Sutton, W. Osborne.

Lady's House Dress—H. Sutton, J. A. Wartman.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Robinson Co., Limited, Lady's Fall Hat, value $5.00—For pair of Tatted Trimmed Linen Towels—A. Clancy.

ART WORK.

Oil Paintings, 2 different subjects—L. Hartman.

Water Colrs, one scene—L. Hartman, J. W. Wagar.

Pencil Drawing, study of trees, grouped, from nature—L. Hartman.

Pencil Drawing, Perspective—A. Hughs, G. A. McGill.

Poster Design, any subject—G. A. McGill.

Basketry—W. Osborne.

Brasscraft—A. Hughs.

Collection Kodak Views, local farm scenes, summer and winter —H. Sutton.

Single piece Art Work, not listed—W. Osborne.

China Painting, Conventional design—W. Osborne, L. Hartman.

China Painting, Realistic design —L. Hartman, J. R. Hannah.

Best plan and arrangement of exhibits in the Palace—H. Sutton.

FLORAL EXHIBIT.

Gladioli—F. Brown, A. Clancy. Collection, Annuals—A. Clancy. Collection, Perennials—J. A. Wartman, H. Sutton.

Asters—J. W. Cassidy, H. Sutton.

Sweet Peas—H. Sutton.

Two Geraniums, 1 single, 1 double—F. Brown.

House Plant in bloom—J. W. Cassidy, A. Clancy.

House Fern—H. Sutton, A. Clancy.

Begonia—W. Breault, A. Clancy

It had been expected that a programme would have been given in the Township hall on Saturday evening, but the troup which was engaged did not put in an appearance, much to the disappointment of all.

Two games of baseball, were played. In the girls' game, Tamworth defeated Enterprise, while the boys team from Odessa won from Newburgh.

The races were as follows :

FREE-FOR-ALL.

Directum Murphy, T. K. Nicholson, Kingston... 2 1 1 1
Fred Patch, Fred Brown Enterprise 1 2 2 3
Vola Belle, Ross Turley, Frankford 3 4 3 2
Maud E., W. Loyst, Bath, No. 2..... 5 3 5 4
Kipple Anderson, Bernard Grant, Westport.. 4 5 4 5
Time—2.25¼ ; 2.24½ ; 2.25¼ ; 2.24¾.

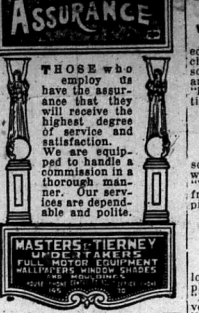
CLASSIFIED.

Ci Mack, P. Sullivan, Frankford 3 4 1 1 1
Leo Stewart, Jack McNaugh, Tweed..... 6 1 2 2 2
Margaret Penally, G. Randall, Napanee..... 2 2 2 3 x
Bobby Hill, Joe Finn, Enterprise 1 3 5 5 4
Maude Murphy, Frank York, Tamworth 4 5 4 6 3
Donnif Winger, Menno Grooms, Napanee 7 7 6 4 5
Time 2.39¼ ; 2.39½ ; 2.39¼ ; 2.39¾ ; 2.39½.

GREN RACE.

Dorothy Bernard Grant, Westport..... 2 1 1 1
Benlope, Edw. Taylor... 1 2 3 3
Miss Penalty, Chas. Randall, Napanee..... 3 3 2 2
Susanna, Barney Davey Verona 5 4 4 4
Topsy D., Stewart Storring, Tamworth..... 4 5 5 5
Raynor Boy, F. Rush, Stoco ..... 6 6 drawn
Dan Binger, Leo Finn Enterprise ..... 7 drawn
Jessie Winn, Floyd Cowdy, Enterprise.. 8 drawn
Time—2.59¼ ; 2.59½ ; 2.59¼ ; 2.59½.

Starter—W. C. Loyst, Bath No. 2.


ASSURANCE
THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.
MASTERS TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL EQUIPMENT WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Richard Barthlemess, well loved for his dramatic and appealing characterizations on the screen, scored another triumph in Richard Harding Davis' popular story, "RANSOM'S FOLLY," a First National picture.

Also a two reel comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Olive Borden, new screen personality discovered by Fox Films, who interprets the leading role in "YELLOW FINGERS," picturized from Gene Wright's burning tropical romance.

Also a 2-reel Western.

Also a good comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

No heart that has ever known love can fail to hasten a bit at the plight of the young lovers in "PEACOCK FEATHERS," a Universal-Jewel, starring Jacqueline Logan and Cullen Landis.

Also a special comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

"That (Jesus Christ) was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came into his own and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the Sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." John 1 ; 9-12 ; "I am the Baptist) said, I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness: Make straight the way of the Lord." John 1-23.

Let me walk with Christ below, In His likeness daily grow. Follow Him and run my race Daily nourished by His grace.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Whitefish nets, herring nets, trout nets, cotton line and Leader net. Whitefish nets of very strong thread and over size mesh now in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Lease Expired on the Old Stand

See Us

In our new premises, Oct. 2nd, where we will handle the same good quality of

Fresh, Cooked and Smoked Meats

Fish and Poultry in Season

All other lines we are discarding

So out they Go at Cost

'Phone number still the same, 36

Yours truly,

WM. DAVIS, Your Butcher

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Has for 58 years maintained the highest standards in thorough business training. Students come here from Newfoundland, Bermuda, British West Indies, South America, the United States and all parts of Canada.

Write for the College catalogue.

dec-21 I. L. MOORE, Principal.

Does YOUR Church Need Decorating?

Some person has said "Cleanliness Comes Next to Godliness."

You start the ball rolling—suggest something being done—get a committee together. Name the day and hour for meeting at your church.

'Phone or write C. B. Scantlebury, Church Decorator, Belleville, to meet your committee. He will be there—offer suggestions—give you sketches ; all without cost to you.

Just command this superior Church Decorating Service by writing

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Belleville.

Exclusive Church Decorator.

A few recently decorated churches by this firm are : Switzerville United, Strathcona United, Wooler United, Presbyterian at Stirling.

38-tf

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets and bottles of 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to protect the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE HONEY HARVESTERS

Few Realize What a Vast Amount of Work the Bee Performs.

If bees were banished from the world, over 100,000 varieties of flowers would also disappear, and it is doubtful if the human race would be able to carry on.

Few people realize what a vast amount of work our own small honey bee performs by fertilizing the blossoms. The nectar secreted at the base of the flowers is a necessary bait. In trying to reach this the bee has to push past that part of the flower containing the pollen grains. This adheres to the hairs on her body, and when she settles on the next flower the pollen is mixed and fertilization is completed. She is quite unconsciously one of man's greatest friends.

A fruit grower can increase his crop by 50 per cent. by placing a few hives of bees amongst his trees, says O. G. Pike, F.Z.S., in an Old Country paper. I have proved this, especially in bad seasons. In one especially bad plum season, the trees around my hives were over-burdened with fruit, yet in neighboring orchards the trees were bare. In addition, there is always the satisfaction of gathering in a large surplus of honey.

If we look upon an orchard in the springtime when it is a mass of bloom, we begin to realize what an enormous amount of honey is wasted. Each blossom contains a tiny drop which, if not gathered, will evaporate with the heat of the sun soon after midday. And in the summer each acre of white clover will produce every morning for a fortnight, if the weather is warm, not less than ten pounds of the finest honey.

By careful management a beekeeper can make his hives very populous, so that a vast amount of this honey is gathered by the bees. But a hive to be in a condition to collect honey in any surplus must be simply overflowing with bees. With a hive in such a condition, I have seen honey pour in at the rate of twenty-five pounds a week. With favorable weather it is possible in certain parts of England to take 400 pounds of honey from one hive. To do this the bees must be in a good locality, where the fruit blossoms can be taken advantage of in the spring, and clover in the summer, and heather in the autumn.

At the hive itself we can see something of this great harvest. Thousands of bees pour out of the hive in one unending stream, while another crowd hurry in. If we were to follow this incoming army we should notice that they go to the upper portion of the combs, for the bee always places her stores at the top.

Some will hand the nectar they have brought to the young bees which have just left the hive, and these will place it in the cells. Others go straight to the open cells, place their heads in, and if we watch an individual bee, we see her head going slowly round and round, while from her tongue there emerges a tiny stream of honey. She rarely paints the walls of the cell with this, so that it falls slowly to the bottom without air bubbles in it.

When the cell is full it is allowed to remain open for a time; then the mason bees come along with their waxen flakes and seal the top over, making it secure. The honey is not mixed indiscriminately; those bees which have been working on white clover will close their honey in a certain part; others which have been visiting different nectar-yielding plants place their stores in separate cells.

New Bridges Over Thames.

Two new bridges are projected across the Thames, at the possible third. The committee has reported that: A new bridge is needed across the Thames from St. Paul's into the Borough of Southwark. Waterloo Bridge should be rebuilt. A new bridge at Charing Cross is an economic necessity in case Waterloo Bridge weakens, and to make an outlet for southbound traffic. The Prime Minister has approved the report for the committee, and effective is to be taken by the appropriate authorities forthwith. The rebuilding of Waterloo Bridge, so as to carry six lines of traffic, is to be taken in hand at once. Tenders are to be invited from British architects. The cost will probably exceed $5,000,000.

One for Teacher.

The Bishop of Manchester, who was at one time a schoolmaster, tells the story of a teacher in a village elementary school who was trying to impress on the children how important had been the discovering of fire. "Law of gravitation," Sir Isaac Newton was sitting on the ground. An apple fell on his head; and from that he discovered gravitation.

"Just think, children," she added, "isn't that wonderful?".

A small boy replied, "Yes, miss, and if he had been sittin' in the schoolroom lookin' at his books, he wouldn't never have discovered nothin'."

Poland's Forest Land.

Poland contains 21,000,000 acres of forest land, of which one-third is owned by the State. On the remaining two-thirds the State has definite and specific control of cutting, protection, and utilization.

ONTARIO'S GOOD ROADS

HAS SPENT $180,000,000 IN LAST TEN YEARS.

Out of a Total of 87,821 Miles of Roads, 31,162 Are Improved Gravel and 5,625 Paved—Tourist Traffic Has Much Improved.

Twenty-five year ago the Government of Ontario began to take an interest in the improvement of roadways. The result of that interest, coupled with local endeavor, is clearly seen in the great stretches of improved roads, paved, improved gravel and the like, penetrating into every section of old Ontario and reaching out, step by step into the great virgin forests of New Ontario to the north. Out of a total of 87,821 miles of roads in all to-day, 31,162 are improved gravel and 5,625 paved. And this in a quarter of a century, a short space of time in the history of nations.

In 1901, a million dollars was voted by the Legislature to enable the counties to finance the improvement of their highways. In 1915 $5,000,000 was spent on Ontario highways, through the Provincial Government. Of this sum $3,000,000 was spent on provincial highways, $1,000,000 on country roads, $3,500,000 on township roads and the balance by the Government in Northern Ontario. During the past ten years $180,000,000 has been expended by the Government and municipalities of Ontario on good roads. The apportionment of this expenditure shows that the rural taxpayer contributes 50 per cent. to provincial roads, 50 per cent. to county and 70 per cent. to township roads. Of the total expenditure on the roads of the province, the rural taxpayer is responsible for 40 per cent., while the city taxpayer contributes less than 4 per cent.

With so large a proportion of the expenditure on improved roads revolving upon the rural taxpayer, an enquiry into the benefits he receives from it is quite in order. One cannot define in dollars and cents fashion the benefits to the great farming industry of Ontario of improved roads. The benefits are many and cumulative. Commercially, socially the roads might say aesthetically, rural Ontario has greatly benefitted from roads and the large expenditure it has made and is making towards road improvement. Good roads have lowered marketing costs, lessened isolation, promoted social intercourse and given a decided impetus to the beautifying of the farmstead and its surroundings.

Mr. T. H. McDonald, chief of the Bureau of Highway of the United States defines the economic value of improved roads in this brief statement—"Waste in highway transportation resulting from inadequate highways will alone cost the country more than the expenditure necessary to provide roads."

This will apply to Canada as well as to the United States, says says J. W. Wheaton, in the Montreal Weekly Star.

To a great extent good roads have increased the value of farm lands cannot be defined with exactness. A safe estimate would be about 25 per cent. Others put it higher. However, where farm land values have advanced 100 per cent. and more because of good roads. On the roads adjacent to large cities and towns, farm land values have advanced to a higher price than it is possible to farm them at a profit and pay interest on investment or what they would sell for. While this condition is confined to certain favored areas, these are being gradually extended to meet the desire of people in cities and towns to own a farm and have a summer residence in the country.

To what extent rural communities benefit by truck transportation, owing to improved roads is hard to say. That development is still in its initial stage generally speaking. About 100 miles is the maximum of profitable truck transportation. This maximum may be increased as the business develops and becomes more stable and systematized. Truck ownership by farmers is not very marked as yet, excepting in sections adjacent to large centres of population.

Tests show that a car will operate at a saving of 2¼ cents per mile over improved roads. The average mileage in Ontario is 4,000 per annum so that a saving of $100 a year is secured through good roads for each car owned.

As roads have improved tourist traffic in Ontario has correspondingly increased.

As showing the amount of money American tourists leave behind them, the experience of the town of Bobcaygeon, one of Ontario's well known summer resorts, is notable. From June 1st to October 31st, 1925, $90,000.00 in United States currency passed through the local bank of that town. This was nearly double the amount of the previous season. Farmers in the Bobcaygeon area must have benefitted to a very large extent from this influx of "outside" money.

In closing a word or two about road improvement in New Ontario. Provincial highways are being gradually developed. One of the big undertakings is the road that will run from North Bay into the Districts of Temiskaming and Cochrane. This road is now under construction and, at least, one more season will be required to permit of automobile traffic and to gain access to the mining area at Cobalt and Porcupine. Ste. Marie improved roads are being gradually extended out from that centre. The same may be said of the Fort William-Port Arthur territory and also of the Rainy River section. It is a big field to cover and progress must necessarily be slow, though considering the handicaps surrounding road building in a new country, marked progress is being made.

Broke Herself As Well.

"I hope you do not break things, Mary," said the mistress. "Did you break any in you last place?"

"Oh, yes, mum," replied the girl, "I broke a lot, and then the mistress said I must pay for them out of my wages, and that broke me."

Fish Eat Other Fish.

When a codfish eats twice an oyster in its mouth, cracks the shell, digests the meat and ejects the shell. Crabs crack the shells of their smaller neighbors and suck out the meat. This accounts for the mounds of shells which are found beneath the waves. And, as further illustrating the constant destruction going on in the ocean's depth, it is said that if a ship sinks at sea it will be eaten by the fish with the exception of its metal portions.

Make Your Own SOAP and Save Money!

All you need is waste fats and GILLETT'S PURE FLAKE LYE

Full Directions With Every Can YOUR GROCER SELLS IT!

HAS ENGINE AT REAR.

European Car Has Radiator at the Rear End.

A small, inexpensive car, now being manufactured in Europe is of particular interest because the power plant is placed at the rear, with the radiator at the back end of the car instead of the front. The car as it stands, inasmuch as it has a one-cylinder engine, is not at all suitable for this country, but at least the position of the engine is worth noting. The crankshaft is parallel to the rear axle which is driven by chain from the transmission. It is possible that at some future date cars with rear engines will become popular, not only because heat and noise are relegated to the rear where they are least objectionable, but also because it permits the molding of a vehicle which is more typical of a body in motion. A writer in Motor says: Raindrops, hail, birds and even airplane wings are broad in front, tapering to the rear. The more the matter is analyzed the more it appears that a car with the engine in the rear can be made very attractive. There is still another reason for considering the rear engine location. The usually one of the most perfect engines imaginable, from a smooth-running, vibrationless standpoint is an eight with opposed cylinders, that is two fours 180 degrees apart. Considerations of width make such an engine impossible under a front hood, but it may turn out that an engine of this type placed at the rear, with a vertical or nearly vertical crankshaft and the plane through the cylinders running from front to rear might be a future solution of the problem.

WOMEN ASCETICS IN INDIA.

Make Pilgrimages From One Sacred Place to Another.

Though the number of men ascetics in India is the largest region, and they are in search wherever one goes, it is rare to find one of the other sex. Once in a time one comes across a woman in the "robe."

Yet there are to be found, especially in the great centres of pilgrimage a number of these women who have cast off their normal social relations, and have undertaken to devote their lives to religion from one sacred place to another. In many cases these vows have been made as the result of a deep religious feeling and profound, but self-imposed pilgrimages a real satisfaction.

On the other hand, one occasionally finds that these vows are entered upon by the thought of the adventure, and they greatly enjoy the new experiences into which they enter. When a woman has lost her husband there is a probability that life will go hard with her if she remains in the home, and the life of the ascetic has an attraction for those who have any spark of adventure in them.

Sometimes these ascetics are found travelling alone, but more often one finds them in the company of another. It is an interesting aspect of Indian life, but it is easy to see it has its danger.

Once entered, the career must be continued. The women allow their hair to grow long and usually fasten it in a knot on the top of the head, as do the men. They also wear the rosary, and carry their belongings in a little bundle.

HUNGARIAN FOREST PLANTING.

Are Required by Law to Employ Expert Foresters.

The forests of Hungary cover 2,920,000 acres. The State owns 115,000 acres and the municipalities 40,000 acres, leaving 75 per cent. of the total forest area in private ownership. The oak timber forest includes 930,000 acres, the oak tanning forest 820,000 acres, beech forests 1,250,000 acres, and pine the remaining 120,000 acres. About 300,000 acres of waste lands, including scrubs and barrens, not included in the above figures, are in need of planting. Since 1920 a total of 29,440,000 trees have been planted on 16,800 acres of land. Of this planting 70 per cent. has been on forest lands denuded by cutting and fire, and the rest on the so-called "waste lands."

Hungary is divided into forest regional districts, to which are appointed 27 forest inspectors. Each of the 82 forest stations (forests) is supervised by a technical forester and has a corps of rangers and guards. Each official in charge of a forest unit is a graduate of the Royal Hungarian Forest College. Forest rangers must pass an examination at a training school maintained by the State.

Owners of large forests are required by law to employ expert foresters, and owners of small forests may do so jointly.

The Ear of a Whale.

It is probably in the whales that the sense of hearing is at its lowest ebb. Huge as these mammals are, the orifice of the ear is only large enough to admit the tip of your finger, and it leads into a very long, narrow tube of about the girth of a knitting-needle; but the malleus is welded to the tympanic bone. An acute sense of hearing aerial sounds would be most advantageous to these great beasts now in enabling them to detect the approach of whalers. But future is not forseeing, and whales were evolved before man, the arrival of all hunters, appeared on the scene, at a time when the only enemies they had to fear were under water.

In Royal Kraal of the Swazis

A visit to the Royal Kraal of the Swazis, the home of King Sobhuza, Paramount Chief of Swaziland, South Africa, was recently made by a representative of a Cape Town newspaper, who was able to obtain interviews, not only with the King, but with the Queen Regent. He tells the story of his visit as follows:

"The Queen Regent says that she will see you, sir. Follow me this way, please."

And so, a couple of minutes later, I found myself being introduced to a woman who looked, so far as I could tell, to be about 40 or 45 years of age. Her dress differed very little from that of the hundreds of other native women in the kraal, but even at a first glance, it was easy to see that it was different. Unmistakably she was Queen. For not only had she dignity and presence, a certain self-possession and carriage that marked her out as a woman of obvious power and position, but she had that much greater essential of all modern queens: an essential graciousness. This certain air of graciousness of hers, I discovered later, was known to all the white settlers of Swaziland.

Bidding me crawl into the royal hut, she had a mat placed for me to sit upon and immediately began to tell me how distressed she was that I had had to walk so far in the sweltering sun. And then just as a modern Queen Regent would have done, she began to ask me questions about Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and England, in a soft, low, crooning sort of voice, and with a smile and radiance that somehow illumined the drab commonplace nature of her inquiries and objects of really first-rate intimacy and magnitude.

And then, perhaps, the modern Queen in her began to subside a little in favor of a more maternal concern. She seemed perplexed and a little perturbed that I was not married—and who did I think I should eventually marry; a South African girl or an English girl? As an optional extra she asked me this question she seemed to expect me to answer.

Yet it surprised me still more, I think, to hear her brush aside all possibility of my becoming married to a South African girl.

"No," she laid down emphatically; "you marry an English girl, and then you will always want to come to England and make you go home to England. In England you will see your mother—and all mothers like to see their sons."

But there were plenty more subjects still to talk about. There was the Prince of Wales, for instance, on her adoring affirmation that never had she seen such a glorious uniform as the one worn by the Prince when he came to Swaziland. Of the weather and the rains . . . for hours, it seemed, we could have gone on talking about the rains. She told me that the rain which fell last night would reach the natives on the low veld? Me! Quickly the smile vanished and the Queen Regent became quite solicitous. This was going to prove a very bad time for the natives on the low veld; and there had been very little rain for so late a period in the year. And only when the talk turned to the Queen's memories of her visit to England, and her confession that she felt alarm even at crossing the river in a pontoon, was it possible for her to put them by.

Then intervening in the conversation came a servant with a bowl of Kaffir beer. Taking a long draught herself, the Queen handed the bowl to me, and I took a long draught also. Nor was this the only interruption. Two little children, naked except for a single string of beads about their loins, came in and climbed about the Queen's knee.

"They are the little prince and princess," came the awed whisper of the interpreter at my side. "None but intimates and relatives are allowed at the side of the Queen."

But the real interruption came when a motor car, dressed in the single, flowing native robe and looking to be about 25 years of age, suddenly crawled into the hut and said in a rich cockney English: "Good morning! You have come, I believe, from the South African newspapers to see how we are getting on here?"

Again—as in the case of the Queen I had no doubt who was addressing me. It was Sobhuza, the king. His white face gleamed vividly in the half-light of the heavily-shaded hut, and a frank smile lighting up his face, he stood shaking me by the hand with almost the easy assurance of an English under-graduate. And it was not long, I found, before we were talking like old acquaintances—even though no interpreter were needed now—with the same easy, gracious air as I had noted in his mother. And so I would, by no means could I draw or lead him to discuss subjects which are evidently dear to his heart. Wise to discuss, he mentioned to me, for instance, that he was a regular reader of the newspaper—and there, I thought I saw my chance.

"And is there nothing," I said to him, "in connection with your people, which you would like to say to the newspapers, sir?"

"Oh, no; oh, no," he smiled at me immediately. "I don't think so; I don't think so."

Not even a monarch of Europe, I think, could have maintained a more jovial and friendly air—and yet preserved such a strictly non-committal impartiality—than did Sobhuza in the course of this particular interview. He knew everything—and yet he said nothing.

The King had been educated at Lovedale, and had travelled extensively in Europe.

Blind Horses.

Blind horses never err in choosing their diet when grazing, for a sense of smell guides them infallibly in the selection of food.

Surely Drafty.

There are all sorts of different ways of bringing a thing home to people. Take the case, for instance, of a member of the Essex district council from England, recently, who wanted to enable his fellow-councilors to realize the shameful disrepair of a certain cottage near by. It was so drafty, he said, that Tuesday could be played on a mouth organ more up and down along cracks in the walls.

McINTOSH BROS.

Bargain List this week is worth looking into

DRY GOODS SPECIALS

40 in.	Unbleached Sheeting, 4 yds for	$1.00
34 in.	Unbleached Sheeting, per yd	15c.
36 in.	Unbleached Sheeting, reg. 29c., 4 yds. for	1.00
81 in.	Unbleached Sheeting, reg. 75c. per yd	59c.
72 in.	Bleached Sheeting, per yard	45c.
72 in.	Bleached Sheeting, worth 89c. per yd	69c.
42 in.	Pillow Tubing, per yd	39c.
32 in.	Khaki Shirting, extra special 3 yds for	1.00
32 in.	English Ginghams, reg. up to 35c., 4 yds. for	1.00
36 in.	Checked Dimity, all shades, reg. 29c., 4 yds	1.00
36 in.	Striped Flannelette, English make, extra special, per yd	21c.
36 in.	Prints, dark and light colors, reg. 29c., 4 yds. for	1.00
54 in.	Table Damask, on sale at per yd	59c.
72 in.	Pure Linen Damask, per yd	98c.
36 in.	Chintz, reg. up to 35c., 4 yds for	1.00
17 in.	Pure Linen Towelling, 5 yds. for	1.00
22 in.	Pure Linen Towelling 4 yds	1.00

BED SPREAD SPECIALS

White Krinkley Spreads, 72 x 90	$2.95
Colored Striped Krinkley Spreads, 72 x 90, reg. $6.50, now	$4.95

MEN'S WEAR SPECIAL

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, natural shade, on sale, 2 for	1.00
Colton Hose, superior quality, Black, Brown and Grey, per pair	25c.
Silk Hose in Black and Brown only, reg. 60c., now 3 pairs for	1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, broken lines, reg. up to $2.00, on sale at	1.00
Men's Pure Wool Sleeveless Pullovers, in Brown, Lovat and Dark Grey, reg. $1.50, on sale each	95c.

ALUMINUM BARGAINS

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Pitchers, Water Pails, Roasters, Double Boilers, Dish Pans and other articles, all at one price, each 95c.

GRANITEWARE BARGAINS

LOT NO. 1—Has Dish Pans, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, Tea Kettles and other articles, on sale at 49c.

LOT NO. 2—Has large Dish Pans, Preserving Kettles, Double Boilers, Round Roasters and Kettles, on sale at 89c.

BOYS' BLOOMER SPECIAL

Heavy Tweed Bloomers, in herringbone effect, in Grey and Brown, per pair $1.75

BOYS' GOLF HOSE

Imported Golf Hose in Heather mixture, per pair 79c.

McINTOSH BROS.

LONDON'S MYSTERY PARSON.

Anyone May Telephone Him When In Trouble.

"East 0549? Is that the Servant speaking?"

"Yes," comes the reply in a kindly voice. "What can I do for you?"

This is the only introduction, writes a Tit-Bits reporter, to a London clergyman who is wrongly described behind a telephone number. "Anyone needing help," he told me, "can ring me up. I don't wish to know their name and don't usually tell them mine. There are many occasions in our lives when we would give anything for a sympathetic ear, and to someone to whom we could unburden our secret." The Servant advertises regularly, and, up to the present, has dealt with as many as sixty telephone calls per day.

"Many people won't go to their own parson," he went on. "They wouldn't tell anyone they know the things they reveal to an unknown sympathiser. Some ring up asking for money. They are told to work and want a few pounds to help them out. Such cases of genuine distress can only be relieved by a few, but there are no limits to people's impudence in asking for cash. One man actually wanted me to provide money to help him start a public-house.

"A large number of inquirers seek employment. Several have explained that they have got a job at Birmingham or some other town, but want the fare to get there—an old trick which never fails. Others, who really wish to invest their money, whilst many ask how to raise money by selling things. 'What's the value of a second-hand bicycle?' one man wanted to know."

While we were chatting the telephone bell began to ring, and, in my call, bearded friend lowered his tones to a sympathetic whisper as he used the instrument. That was a sad case," he mentioned when he returned. "Many married women ring up—they just like to unburden their minds. They are wondering when happiness can come back. I can do nothing except send over the wire a little word of cheer. Women appreciate such kindness, and I rather feel their secret to a sympathetic woman can speak to a kindly church worker who is always handy."

Getting married nowadays seems a worry. "Johnny and I love one another very much," said one nervous caller. "Do you think we shall be able to live on £5 a week?" Another young girl rang up saying that her parents were objecting to a young to marry. Her fiance, however, is in a good position and has splendid prospects. She wanted to know whether the clergyman thought it advisable for her to leave home so that she could call upon her young man. Needless to say, he discouraged such a course.

So this clergyman sits near his telephone all day, his strange secret locked safely in his breast. His only reward for the help he gives is the satisfaction that he is realizing a truly Christian ideal.

ENGLAND'S MOTHER DOCK.

Historic Cradle of Naval Greatness Is Now Passing Into Private Hands.

A fascinating chapter of British naval history is now coming to an end with the sale of the Woolwich dockyard, the connection of which with our fleets goes back over a period of four centuries, says an Old Country paper.

The dockyard has an area of twenty-five acres, a deep-water frontage on the Thames of 1,340 feet, alongside which sea-going steamers can berth, and many permanent and temporary buildings.

Henry VIII. may be regarded as the founder of Woolwich Dockyard, which first grew up around the great Harry. The wonder warship of that age, which Henry started to build at Woolwich in 1512. Some years afterwards a number of Woolwich-built ships did good service in helping to beat off the Spanish Armada.

After Elizabeth came the Stuarts, a chronically hard-up line of monarchs. But they always managed to keep the Woolwich shipwrights employed. So the place grew, and became so famous that in 1695 it was described in Camden's "Britannica" as the "Mother Dockyard of England." Later on Nelson joins the throngs, which he commanded when he was married at Woolwich.

Readers of Pepys will also recall the many references to Woolwich which occur in his gossiping pages. One of these has a curiously modern sound. "Went alone to pay Woolwich Yarde . . . my great trouble being that I was forced to begin an ill practice of bringing down the wages of servants, for which people did curse me, which I do not love."

This financial difficulty seems to have continued, and in the reign of Queen Ann workmen's wages were often months in arrears.

Woolwich, however, continued to turn out fine ships until 1869, when the dockyard was closed for the construction and repair of warships. Since that date until now, when it is no longer required, the site has been used by the Ordnance Office, many of the Admiralty retained responsibility for it.

Guarded Natural Resources.

"The Indians of Kentucky," says Dr. Clark Wissler, "were in the habit of burning off forest areas regularly so as to provide pasturage for the buffalo, thus enticing him to remain in the country." Again, the Indians living in the regions where wild rice grows, were observed to take certain precautions to protect the rice beds, even to facilitating their growth."

His Haunting Fear.

The girl was saying good-bye to her lover, when the latter gave him a post our East. It was a long business, that farewell, and involved many tears and many more fond, affectionate words.

"Darling," asked the girl anxiously, as a tear stood in her bright, blue eyes, "will you write to me every day when you are far away?"

"Yes, I will," he answered fervently.

"Promise me that you will write to me from every city you visit."

"I will," he added, more fervently than ever, for then, as a doubt entered his mind, he asked a little anxiously: "Is it love that makes you say this?" Swear to me! Do you really love me, or are you merely collecting foreign stamps?"

Unbreakable China.

Destruction tests with china are now being carried out systematically in the research laboratories of great potter firms. A finished piece, cup or plate, is fixed firmly in position, and a ball at the end of a steel pendulum swings down and hits the target. By varying the pendulum's pendulum, harder blows are struck until the end comes. Then the resistance is mathematically computed. Another experiment brings in dearer to the day when a dish or plate will rebound uninjured from the tiled scullery floor. Scientists have not matured until British chinaware now outlasts that of all other countries, so far as can be proved in the laboratory.

Volcano-Loving Bird.

One of the rarest parrots in existence has been added to the collection at the Zoo. It is known as a Guilding's parrot, a species so scarce that, so far as is known, there are only three specimens in captivity. The species is confined to the island of St. Vincent, and is believed to have been almost exterminated in the past owing to the habit of the birds of nesting on the slopes of volcanoes, which were once active on the island.

Most Sensitive Part of Body.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the body. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls, or other substances which require a high degree of smoothness, use the cheek-bone as a means of detecting any roughness.

WEST MEETS EAST

HOW BRITAIN HELPED POVERTY-STRICKEN EGYPT.

Nationalists Hold Reigns of Government. But Empire Has the Investment and Control of Water, Which Is the Very Life of the Land.

Egypt has always been an agricultural country, says Lyman B. Jackes, in the Montreal Weekly Star. The very earliest glimpse of its hoary history tell of a prosperity that was dependent on the tilling of the soil. Early references to Egypt in the pages of the Old Testament also lay stress on this phase of the national life and the methods used to distribute the stock of grain in the event of an approaching famine.

During the late war an unprecedented wave of prosperity spread over Egypt, owing largely to the high prices received for cotton. Even and even twelve times the normal pre-war prices were secured for the crop and when prices fell in 1919 the situation brought to a focus conditions that had been dormant for years.

Egypt is the meeting place of the Orient and the Occident. The forces of western civilization and thought meet there with the streams of eastern ideas and ideals.

In 1919 the element of the Egyptian population that might be termed distinctly oriental, refused to listen to the western element for an explanation of the economic conditions which had come about. They argued that the western nations had made the war, that through the war they had become rich, and now their wealth was threatened.

These outstanding facts existed and there was nothing to do but institute a series of riots in protest. The riots assumed a very serious aspect and the results were that Egypt was granted by government by London. Why was this done?

A glance at the situation might suggest that Great Britain feared to send an armed force into the land to quell the disturbance; but a glance behind the situation displays one of the romances of empire of which too little is generally known amongst the citizens who make up the British Empire of to-day.

In the early years of the last century Egypt had indeed fallen upon dark days. The end of the Napoleonic struggle and the great expansion of trade that marked the downfall of the French emperor and the applications of science and invention brought a large European population to northern Egypt. They were chiefly settled in Alexandria and during the course of fifty years they had invested considerable capital in the country and the resultant prosperity was shared by foreigner and Egyptian alike.

The Egyptian watched the methods of the foreigners. He studied their ways of business, and when he thought he knew as much as they did he got up a revolution and decided to drive them out. That was back in 1882.

Numerous powers sent warships to the Egyptian coast, but it was only British troops that landed and went in. In a few months time law and order had again been established and Lord Dufferin, who played an important part in Canadian history, went out to aid the Khedive in a project of constitutional reform. The discussion of these projected reforms brought on a great rebellion in the Egyptian provinces in the Sudan that required additional British assistance and several years to quell.

When finally, in 1892, something like law and order had been established and the Egyptian Khedive placed firmly on his throne, Great Britain had spent a colossal fortune and commenced to look for some reasonable returns upon the vast sum invested.

Egypt had abandoned her provinces in the Sudan in 1885 and when the work of reconstruction was undertaken, Mr. Gladstone's policy or recovering them was set in action. The late Lord Kitchener was entrusted with the difficult mission and succeeded.

Then came the great era of railway and irrigation construction which brought a condition of prosperity to Egypt that was unknown in her long and tortuous history.

Egypt proper, that is, the land of Biblical lore, is merely a strip of fertile country on both sides of the Nile. The teaming population were dependent on the annual rise and overflow of the river to water and nourish the soil.

The British agents who had been instructed to aid the Khedive instantly saw that the true weakness of Egyptian industrial greatness must come from a widening of the field of irrigations. That is the way the colossal task of reclaiming the lost Sudan provinces was undertaken. It was largely carried out by Egyptian troops, operating under direction of British officers. When the lost lands were recaptured for Egypt, the Cairo rulers looked on with pride at what had been accomplished by their own efforts under western guidance.

It was that fact alone which made them so enthusiastic in their support of the great irrigation schemes which were immediately proposed. But these schemes called for the expenditure of streams of gold. They called for the utilization of engineering genius that had been dead in Egypt for three thousand years. The Egyptian Government not only was lacking in the ability to raise the money, but was deep in the mires of debt.

It was the empire that came forward and helped them out of their difficulty.

A series of dams that had been constructed by French engineers under the Turkish rule of Egypt, and that had broken down, were first put in order by the British engineers, who proceeded to build other dams at points further south, and the area devoted to cotton growing spread rapidly. More than one hundred of these dams or barages, as they were called, were built by the British between 1898 and 1898.

WEALTH ON THE WANE.

Official Figures Show That There Are Now Fewer Rich Men In Britain.

The number of those who, as the old metaphor has it, are "simply rolling in money" has suffered a considerable decrease during the last three years.

There are at present in Britain only 124 men with incomes of, or over, £100,000 a year—a drop of eighty-two compared with the year 1923. This is one of the facts revealed by the annual report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, which has just been issued.

In 1924-1925, 4,700,000 people were assessed for income-tax, but of these nearly half were exempted on account of abatements and allowances. The actual total of the incomes upon which tax was levied amounted to £3,310,000,000—a sum of £60,000,000 was relieved from tax because the individual incomes of which it was made up were below the exemption limit of £135.

The 90,000 persons, who were estimated to be liable to super-tax on incomes of over £2,000 a year, had a total income of £516,000,000—but super-tax payers decreased by 1,000 during the year.

An Unexpected Sequel.

A death pact drama at Southport, Eng., had an unexpected sequel. The young man, aged 18, and his sweetheart of the same age agreed to commit suicide together. The girl died. The man failed to make good his share of the pact and as a result the court has condemned him to death for murder. The law holds that if two persons agree to commit suicide, and, in consequence, one of them dies, the survivor is guilty of murder.

PINING-DOWN PAIN RELIEVED

Weakness Nearly a Year. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Come Back Her Health

Moose Jaw, Sask.—"I am writing to say by long ways what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered very badly with female weakness and had headaches, also pains in my right side over my hip and down my whole side into my leg. I was pining down so that I went to a doctor and he said I would have to have an operation. But my mother said, 'No, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as it saved her life years before. I took two bottles and found I was better, so I kept on taking it and also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I have had two more children since then and am perfectly well. I used to have to lie down two or three times a day, and now I do all my housework without trouble. I always keep the Vegetable Compound in the house as I find a dose now and then helps me. I am willing for you to use this letter any way you see fit and I will answer letters. If I can help any other woman I'd be only too glad to try."—Mrs. Evelyn Hutchinson, 712 Athabasca W., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine for all women.

For sale by druggists everywhere. C

MYSTERY OF COLOR.

Is Not What Most of Us Think It Is.

Color is not what what most of us think it is. When, for instance, we look at a blue flower we take it for granted that the flower creates its own blue. Actually what we see is the result of the flower's power to select, absorb, and reflect certain rays of light that fall on it.

Color is made of light, which in itself has no color at all, but is purely a form of energy that the eye is able to perceive, just as the ear is able to distinguish certain vibrations of air, called sound. Sir Isaac Newton found that when a beam of light was passed through a solid piece of glass, or prism it was split into a horizontal band of seven colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet and indigo. This band is familiarly known as the spectrum. The rainbow is a large-scale spectrum in the heavens.

The colors of objects depend entirely on how the substances of which the objects are composed deal with the light falling on them. If the object is what we call white, it will send to our eyes all the rays that fall on it. It is for that we call white, but our eyes will pick up only a certain proportion of the rays. Black is caused by a substance absorbing all the rays of light that fall on it. Incidentally, no flower is this.

What we call pure colors are rarely found. Pure blue is rare, and pure green or pure red is still rarer. Nil is green and white. "Shades" are mixtures of black with particular colors; red and black mixed give us brown or dark red.

The blending of lights, however, produces a different effect from colors mixed on, say a palette. Yellow and blue mixed in the ordinary way produce green, but yellow and blue light mixed yield a faint pink light. The reason is that on the palette we do not mix actual colors but merely the absorbent properties of the substances concerned.

CIGAR SECRETS.

Points to Note About the Aristocrat of the Tobacco Family.

The great tobacco combines have been announcing vast profits, and the annual consumption of tobaccos is steadily on the increase.

"Tobacco smoking has been in vogue long enough for us to know that, in moderation, smoking does little or no harm," said a well-known doctor the other day. And of all forms of tobacco the safest and least harmful is the cigar.

But the cigar must be a good one if it is to do no injury. And what constitutes a good cigar? There are two main points: the leaf and the mode of manufacture.

The very best cigars come from Cuba. The climate of that island is ideal for tobacco culture. But while the leaf is grown in Cuba, the cigar itself is made in Havana. The men who make cigars put in twelve or more years as apprentices before they are deemed finished craftsmen. The methods they use are carefully guarded secrets, passed on from generation to generation. Nobody outside the inner trade circles knows precisely how the cigar is made.

How should good cigars be stored? There are two good ways. Some men place their choicest Corona-Coronas in tea. A still better plan is to keep them in the cedar-wood boxes in which they are usually put up. Cedar does not taint tobacco. Then an equable temperature—not too warm, not too cold—should be maintained. Last, how to smoke a cigar. There is no rule, except that you must light it evenly, keep it going without relighting, and never smoke a good cigar out of doors when winds are prevalent.

ROGUE ANIMALS.

Occasions on Which Ordinarily Timid Animals Turn on Human Beings.

In a Scottish village recently a boy was attacked by a fox that had been surprised by him in the act of carrying off a lamb. The incident reminded us that while British fox is no fierce wild creatures, there have been many occasions on which ordinarily timid animals have turned on human beings.

A fox attacked a Welsh farmer not long ago, biting him severely before it was driven off. A surrounded packing a child in a perambulator in the main street of one of the pottery towns in England was attacked by a rat; both the maid and the child were bitten before the creature was killed by passers-by.

More recently a Norfolk farm laborer was the victim of an unprovoked assault by a stoat. Another startling incident of the kind was afforded by the behaviour of a stag which appeared near Penarth, Wales; the bird suddenly swooped down and attacked a ten-year-old boy, after which, at intervals of several days, it flew at several other persons.

Treasures Buried by Acadians

In going back to the expulsion of the Acadians and the taking of Fort Beausejour in 1755, by the British and Colonial troops from New England, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Lawrence, built a chapter of history.

The French at that time, had largely colonized and settled along the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, at that time Acadia, now Nova Scotia, writes M.R. Herritt, in the Montreal Weekly Star.

Being a hardy and thrifty race, deeply religious, many of them had prospered and had earned homes for themselves in the wilderness, in what was then called New France.

They were suddenly awakened to the fact that they were to be transported out of their colonies. Without warning they were made prisoners and shipped into crowded transports and sent to other colonies as far south as Louisiana.

One can really imagine their consternation and terror, with the conqueror at their doors, and they made haste to hide or bury their valuables, that it might not fall into their victors' hands. Gold and silver, sometime they might be able to return and recover them.

The fact that they did bury considerable of money in inconvenient places is known to the writer, as from time to time, iron pots, and in one case, a tea chest, have been stumbled upon accidentally.

That they have returned to recover the buried wealth is well known. The following incident told by a woman, who when a little girl of about ten years of age, in about the year 1845, was living with her uncle, a man named Bent, on the north shore of Cumberland Basin, not very far from the site of the old French fort Beausejour. One house was provided in had been built by the French, and was situated close to the bay facing the water.

One evening just about sunset, they noticed a strange schooner, lying to about a mile from the land. The fact that a vessel was there caused speculation on their part. They retired for the night, and on arising next morning found that the schooner had disappeared. This caused no comment until later in the day, when the members of the family, on going around to the front of the house, discovered that the large block of stone that served for a doorstep had been removed and beneath where it had lain, was the imprint of a large three-legged pot. That this pot had contained buried treasure and that the party on the mysterious schooner had held the key to its whereabouts there seems no reason to doubt.

Another incident of the finding of treasure. A farmer in Minudie, on the south shore of this bay, about the year 1845, when ploughing his field; uncovered a small pot containing French gold.

The writer, about 1872, while building a railway through this, part of the country, in the vicinity of this old French fort, they unearthed a small chest which also contained French gold.

The legend of the buried ball of the little chapel, in the French village of Beaubasin, that was destroyed by fire in those stirring times, is that, on the approach of the British force, the bell was taken down, the wealth of the villagers and vessels of the chapel put into it, and it was taken down by two men in a canoe one night up what is now known as River Hebert, a river emptying into the bay, and somewhere on its banks was hastily buried. Owing to the confusion and haste, they forgot to mark accurately the spot, so they were never again able to locate its whereabouts.

In writing of these well-known facts, I will recount an incident that was related to me about forty years ago.

There resided on the south shores of this bay, a farmer whose name for obvious reasons I will withhold. His eldest son becoming of age and about to be married, the father gave him a tract of land; which at one time had been a portion of an old French homestead.

The young man at once proceeded to dig out the foundation for his new home. After working a few days he struck unexpectedly a parents and friends by stating that he would not build at present but had urgent business in the New England States.

After being gone for some time he returned, and the fact became evident that he was the possessor of considerable wealth. Now in excavating for the foundation of his new home, he had unearthed buried treasure ,there seemed no reason to doubt as this became known to his intimate friends.

These legends and the known facts that French gold has been found in this district, has caused many in the last century to seek its whereabouts in this historic and much contested part of Nova Scotia, and on one time Acadia, by the British and French.

Population of United States.

The population of the United States on Sept. 1 was 114,340,000, according to a census bureau estimate. The population on Sept. 1, 1924, had been estimated at 112,922,000.

The total amount of money in circulation on Sept. 1 this year, exclusive of funds held by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks, was $4,784,024,000, compared with $4,772,878,000 on Sept. 1, 1924.

The per capita circulation on Sept. 1, 1926, was $41.84, compared with $42.28 a year ago.

Heart In the Wrong Place.

A schoolboy at Oldbury, Worcestershire, England, has all this internal organs on the opposite side from the normal. His case, known as "transposition of the internal viscera," was discovered by a school medical officer, who confirmed it by an X-ray examination.

New Coinage for Ireland.

Ireland's new coinage which will appear sometime during the next six months, will not, if present plans are carried out, bear the King's head. The five-shilling piece will be abolished and the three-penny and six-penny pieces will be slightly larger than the English. As the Free State coinage is not legal tender in Britain, the legislation gives the Free State Minister power to declare corresponding English coinage not legal tender in the Free State when he is ready to substitute Free State coinage. It will probably be minted in England.

Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 25c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

ROMANCE OF RUBBER.

Life Would Be Very Different Without Its Rubber Tires.

Have you ever thought how much we rely on rubber to furnish us with both necessities and luxuries? asks an Old Country paper. The motor-car trade is the outstanding example of an industry that owes a great deal to this commodity, but there are hundreds of other branches on our every-day existence in which it plays a useful and essential part.

Even the slight rubber-heels look little were it not for the fact that every-player on them wears rubber-soled shoes or shoes.

In an inclement climate such as that of Britain, motor-clothes and rain-proof coats are an absolute necessity to millions were the rubber supply suddenly cut off. Boots, mackintoshes and pneumonia would then increase a hundredfold, and the death-rate would go up by leaps and bounds.

Rubber soles and heels have proved an inestimable boon to a vast number of people who are forced to do a large amount of walking every day. When these appliances first appeared they were extremely clumsy and unsightly, but the modern light rubber sole is scarcely invisible, and not only gives increased comfort, but adds months to the life of a pair of boots or shoes.

Rubber flooring, too, cannot be surpassed for silence, utility, and decorative appearance. In almost every public building, bank, hospital, town hall, cinema, and even on all the great liners, rubber floors have been laid with the greatest success.

Their powers of endurance are enormous. Fifteen years ago the floor of the New Mitchell Public Library at Glasgow—an area of over 4,000 square feet— was covered with a rubber surface, laid on a concrete foundation. To-day it is practically as good as new. Carpet, linoleum, or tiles would have worn out many times during the same period of years. In addition, the rubber floor has the advantage of being proof against dust, dirt, and damp.

The medical profession could not get along without an enormous supply of rubber. In every surgery and hospital you will find this material being used in scores of capacities, while for the manufacture of surgical appliances it is unrivalled.

In every large factory rubber is preferred to any other material for such things as conveyor belts, cutless bearings, and sealer rings. Nothing else is so reliable and lasting.

The uses of rubber in connection with all branches of road transport are obvious. It is necessary to ensure even the smallest degree of comfort to every motorist, motor-cyclist, or cyclist. Without it, it would be impossible to travel with any pleasure.

And how would you like to take your dinky rubber bathing cap?

During the last year or two Dame Fashion has been discovering rubber, and dainty little button-holes composed of skilfully-made rubber flowers are now all the rage. Without submitting them to the test of touch it is impossible to tell them from the genuine garden product. They have silk, wax, and paper blossoms beaten as a tract.

And they never fade.

These are just a few of the uses to which rubber is being put in the modern scheme of things. Every reader will be able to add hundreds of other uses to those mentioned. A look round an ordinary house will at once convince you that rubber is decidedly one of the things which none of us could possibly do without.

Sawdust for Paving.

Sawdust and wood chips are among the paving materials with which experiments are being made, according to Wide West. The wood is first treated with creosote, and then submitted to pressure, and tests already made are said to have given a floor suitable for medium traffic from a mixture of nine parts of sawdust to one of Portland cement. In German experiments, a special adhesiveness for cement concrete is reported to have followed giving the wood or sawdust a preliminary washing with curd soap and water, and then with a thin solution of silicate of soda.

Doll Oldest Known Toy.

Among practically all nations, from the remotest of antiquity, the doll is held to have been the oldest of toys. It seems to be figured as a plaything for the youngsters in every land and among all manner of peoples. Edward Lovett of London has made a collection of dolls and has one in it said to be 4,000 years old. It was found in an Egyptian tomb.

800 Miles an Hour.

If we moved our legs as quickly in proportion, as an ant, we should walk at the rate of 800 miles an hour.

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

Shur-on Glasses

Optical Service Supreme

EYES EXAMINED

Lenses Ground, on the Premises.

DR. L. LEWIS

Optometrist

Next to Hydro Office

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

The Peacemaker.

Trip to Ocean Well Worth While.

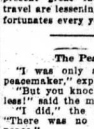
The United States of America has 12,608 miles of seacoast, and, as one-half of the population lives in the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf states, there must be 30,000,000 people who have the sea within comparatively easy reach. There are, to be sure, millions of people who are so far removed from the coast that the sea is to them almost a myth, but it is safe to say that there are not a thousand people within our boundaries who would not see the ocean if they could. Perhaps there are many who will never have their eyes gladdened with the sight, but the present great facilities of railroad travel are lessening the number of unfortunates every year.

"I was only acting the part of peacemaker," explained a prisoner.

"But you knocked the man senseless!" said the magistrate.

"I did," the prisoner answered. "There was no other way to get peace."

Cook's Regulating Compound



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

23-1-y

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD,

Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington,

TO WIT :

By virtue of a Warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington bearing date the 29th day of JULY, A.D., 1926, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the Lands mentioned in the following list for the Arrears of Taxes due thereon and the Costs of Sale as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said Arrears and Costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the said Arrears of Taxes and Costs at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, A.D., 1926, and the following day if necessary, beginning at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

W. J. SHANNON,
County Treasurer of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Court House, Napanee, July 29th, 1926.

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH

Owner or Party Assessed	Lot	Con.	Acres	Years	Arrears	Costs	Total
Caldwell Estate	8	E.R.	100	1922-25	$19.38	$2.74	$22.12
Ruth Snider	4 & 5	3	200	1922-3-4-5	129.36	5.99	135.35

TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER

Deseronto Land Co	2	W.R.	100	1923-4-5	25.56	2.89	28.45
S. S. Chuthom	1, 2, 3	4	200	1923	12.71	3.07	15.78
Hugo Brown	3 & 4	5	200	1923-4-5	87.65	4.70	92.35
John Flake	9 & 10	13	200				
	17	14	100				
	15	15	100	1922-3-4	104.58	5.62	110.20
		15	100	1921 to 5	44.22	3.16	47.38
C. M. Clark		15	200	1922-3-4-5	77.74	4.45	82.19
William Holmes	17 & 18						

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR

G. A. MacGillivray	E ½ 6	1	100	1922-3-4-5	20.68	2.77	23.45
Shirley Hanes	12 & 13	2	400	1923-4-5	43.26	3.59	46.85
T. L. Kipp	E ½ 9	5	128½	1923-4-5	21.41	2.79	24.20
Joseph Grey	6	7	70	1924-25	7.46	2.50	9.96
W. J. and Mary Foster	Pt 10	7	8¾	1923	3.10	2.50	5.60
Joseph Grey	10	8	188	1922-25	24.90	2.88	27.78
J. H. MacDonald	Pt 27	8	1	1922-25	21.17	2.78	23.95
Marshal Presley	E ½ 26	8					
	E ½ 27	8					
	N w ¼ 26	9	250	1924	54.44	4.12	58.56
George Garry	E ½ 27	9	100	1921-2-3	25.26	2.89	28.15
Noah Kimmerly	E ½ 26	9					
	Pt 25	10	125	1924	39.13	3.48	42.61
William Woodcock	N ½ 10	10					
	S ½ 11	10	100	1922	12.58	2.82	15.40
Electa Thompson	6	11	200	1923-4-5	31.01	3.03	34.04
Deseronto Land Co	N ½ 2	8	80	1923-4	4.73	2.50	7.23

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA

Mary Spencer	12	R.A.	100	1922-23	38.81	3.23	42.04
Cole Cummings	22 & 23	R.A.	200	1922-25	50.15	3.76	53.91
Boonie Hawley	26	R.A.	100	1923	4.00	2.50	6.50
Deseronto Land Co	27	R.A.	100	1923-4-5	15.26	2.64	17.90
George McGarvey	7	6	100	1922	10.26	2.51	12.77
Excelsior Life	29	8	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
Walter Burch	Pt 6	10	2	1923-5	2.77	2.50	5.27
Fred Sir	Pt 6	10	2	1923	1.61	2.50	4.11
Sidney Ballard	Pt 5	10	5	1923-25	5.73	2.50	8.23
Excelsior Life	E ½ 32	17	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM

F. W. Griffith	Point in Wes-lemoon Lake	16	5	1922-23	173.79	6.60	180.39
William Hartwig	do	16	2¼	1922	50.34	3.51	53.85

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD

Charles LaBarge	N ½ 29	1	100				
	S ½ 30	1	100	1923	14.70	2.87	17.57
Chance Clark	E ½ 14	6	100	1923	19.48	2.99	22.47
Ruth P. McKim	Pt of the E. pt of lot 4, Village lot 16, Ballentrae		¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	4.05	2.50	6.55
J. A. Seybold et al	N ½ 5	14	100	1923-4-5	67.29	3.94	71.23
Fred Hawley	E ½ 9	14					
	E ½ 10	14	200	1922-3-5	21.74	3.05	24.79
Deseronto Land Co	24	15	198	1923-4-5	18.14	2.71	20.85

VILLAGE OF ERINSVILLE

S. E. Side Tullow St	1	4	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	1.43	2.50	3.93
E. Side Ottawa St. South	1	4	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.07	2.50	4.57
E. Side Ottawa St. South	2	4	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.67	2.50	5.17

TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN

Emma Galloway	Pt 30	1	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	63.72	3.85	67.57
A. D. VanSlyck	Pt 5	3	5 ac	1922-3-4-5	42.82	3.33	46.15

VILLAGE OF BATH

House of Providence	Pt lots 7 & 4 south of Queen and west of Church St. (Meacham's Atlas)			1923-4-5	31.14	3.03	34.17

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH

Hazard Bristol	Lot 6, Con. 2 corner of North & Brock		1/5 ac	1922-3-4-5	5.94	2.50	8.44

N.B.—The above List of Lands are all Patented.

W. C. LOYST, Warden.

W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer.

"HOME BLISS EXPORCERS."

Toronto Museum Receives Fiji Clubs Also an Old Italian Balustrade.

Thirty excellent reasons for domestic felicity in the Fiji Islands were unpacked in the basement of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, recently. Neither they nor the results they achieve are antique. The contemporary citizens of the Fijis are still a primitive people, and they have a funny notion that discipline brings happiness. And these are the instruments of discipline.

There are several large clubs for Papa Fiji, one or two modest affairs of inlaid mahogany that Mamma Fiji might use on formal occasions, and even a slender miniature wand that the baby could practice on. They must be giants, those Fijian family kings, to wield such wicked weapons. Enormous shafts of mahogany they are, tapering in slightly toward one end, only to emerge again in a great bulbous development, carved like a flower, but feeling like an onslaught. Of course, strictly speaking, these are instruments of war as well as of domestic peace; but who among us, enjoying the niceties of civilization, shall say which is the most popular use?

Even so, the home life of the Fijians has comfort writ all over in plain symbols. The Fijians have something better than the antimacassar, and not quite voluptuous as the pillow. They go in for neck-rests—neat little two-decker affairs in inlaid and carved wood, with the top rung worn smooth by papa's black hair. Several of these in varying sizes have come to the Museum to provide inspiration for the Canadian furniture manufacturers. There are also a number of ceremonial paddles, exquisitely carved and inlaid; a warrior's shield and some unfriendly looking spears.

It is a far cry from Fijian's frivolities to sixteenth century art in Italy, but a Museum makes common property of all, especially when it arrives in the same shipment the same day. Some lovely pieces of ironwork were uncovered bits of an old Italian balustrade, in flowing arboreal design; bronze tickets for the signor's guest-room; a lacy grill for the soft-eyed daughter to languish behind, and (if you don't mind the close juxtaposition) a copper pot for boiling the dinner.

FLOWERS OF FORTUNE.

Rare Blooms That Have Been Found by Chance.

At a recent show of the Royal Horticultural Society in London there was exhibited a plant called the bull's-eye geranium. It has thick velvety leaves and a mauve-colored flower. The leaves have a rich scent of peppermint.

This plant, which is new to gardeners, has a curious history. A agent of one of the big seed firms, motoring through Somerset, stopped at a cottage to ask the way and saw in a window-box a plant he did not recognize. He was so interested that the people gave it to him, and from it have been raised a number of other plants. Where it originated no one can tell.

A somewhat similar case occurred in the south of France; a visitor to an old house noticed in a bed of ordinary narcissi one that was double and very much earlier in bloom than the rest.

The owner of the old place was told by his visitor to take particular care of that bulb, for he believed it to be a new variety. The owner took the advice, preserved the bulb, and raised many from it. A few years later the whole stock was sold for £1,000. The flower was exhibited in London in 1924.

There is a tiny, delicate variety of daffodil, which was found in only one place in the world, a small rocky island off the coast of Brittany. Recently heavy gales and seas have quite washed it away, and search is being made for plants that may have been imported into England. Its only near relative is the "Job's Tears" daffodil found in North America, and its botanical name is "Narcissus triandrus calathinus."

Another valuable plant and was made some years ago in Somerset. This is a creeping willow called "Salix repens," the slender canes of which are as tough as wire and for fine basket-work realize about £75 a ton.

HOW LONDON ZOO STARTED.

Originally Consisted of Fifteen Natural History Enthusiasts.

It is one hundred years ago since the Zoological Society of London was formed, the Zoo being the direct outcome of this historic event.

The Zoological Society originally consisted of fifteen natural history enthusiasts, who met at regular intervals to discuss animals.

Eventually they decided to rent a site in Regent's Park where fish could be reared, waterfowl bred, and a small menagerie of animals kept—the beginning of the Zoo.

To-day the collection numbers some thousands of animals, birds, and other creatures—and is worth untold wealth.

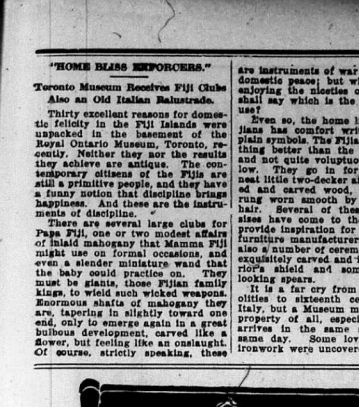
It was in 1830 that special buildings were erected for the proper display of the oxhibits. About that time, too, the Zoo was enlarged by a gift from King William IV. of a number of animals and birds from his private collections, while a few years later, some bears and lions from the ancient menagerie at the Tower of London were added.

The first animals to be brought from abroad by one of the Zoo's emissaries—who nowadays comb the world for specimens—were those captured in the Falkland Islands by a keeper named Lecomte.

When he returned with one sea lion, a wolf, a goose, and two gulls, everyone went wild with excitement, and Lecomte became the hero of the hour.

The Zoo's first hippopotamus, a species of animal that has always been one of the biggest draws," arrived in Regent's Park just three-quarters of a century ago.

It was brought as a youngster from the upper reaches of the Nile, and was regarded as so great a rarity that it had a special train all to itself on the journey from Southampton to London.



ADDED POWER

FROM THE ENLARGED ENGINE OF THE NEW OLDSMOBILE SIX

THE Oldsmobile Six laughs at hills. It purrs complacently over the rough roads—speeds in swift, silent flight along the open highway. And in traffic you can scarcely think faster than Oldsmobile will act.

In the NEW, improved Oldsmobile Six Engine, with its larger bore, there is power to spare. But, in addition, Oldsmobile offers you an economy and security never before achieved in a car at Oldsmobile price.

Crankcase dilution, with its attendant loss of efficiency, has been reduced in Oldsmobile Six by the system of Crankcase Ventilation. By this system, the air from the crankcase is being constantly drawn off through the carburetor, taking with it the vapor and unburned fuel which cause dilution. Before entering the carburetor this air is mixed with the air entering the carburetor from without—two air cleaners are used on the Oldsmobile Six.

An oil filter, improved combustion chamber, two-way cooling system, double valve springs, are but a few of the features that place Oldsmobile Six far in advance of its field.

ROBT. McFARLANE,
DEALER
NAPANEE, ONT.

OLDSMOBILE

FIRST AID TO ANIMALS

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN ON THE FARM.

Some Suggested Remedies and Hints as to the Handling of Hogs—Why Do Pigs Cough?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Accidents will happen on the farm and it is well to be prepared to give first aid to the victim of the accident, while waiting to secure professional help. Nail wounds, calks, barb wire cuts, injuries from runaways, injuries from coming in contact with farm tools and machines or any other injury where the skin is broken should receive treatment at once, that the animal may not suffer. Some people still apply turpentine to wounds of animals, doing more injury than good, since it weakens and devitalises the tissues and retards healing rather than promoting it. Others use large volumes of antiseptic solution in water to bath the wound, this also weakens the tissue and removes the protective serum that nature supplies for the repair of the injury, so should not be used other than during the first cleansing should such be necessary. The application of tincture of iodine to the wound after removing the dirt and loose tissue is the best practice. The application of tincture of iodine will destroy any of the common bacteria that may gain access to the wound, it stimulates healing and tends to stop minor hemorrhage.

In nail and calk wounds there is no agent that will give better results than iodine. Keep the injury clean. If there is hemorrhage, soak clean sterile absorbent cotton with iodine, apply over the wound and bandage. Early attention to wounds will save your horse much needless suffering, and make it easier for the veterinarian to complete the treatment. Don't be afraid to pour on the tincture of iodine. Keep your fingers off the wound, and see that everything that touches it is sterile. A supply of iodine and absorbent cotton should be at hand on every farm where live stock is part of the farm equipment.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C.

Keep the Pigs Cool.

The pig, that is comfortable all the time, is a profit maker. The pig that is uncomfortable from any cause, particularly overheating will not do well. Gains in weight cannot be made while he is using up energy looking for comfort. Pigs kept in open lots with no shelter from the hot sun other than that afforded by the fence, cannot make the same gains as are made by pigs that enjoy the shelter of trees or a sunshade. A sunshade can be easily made by setting four fence posts in a square eight feet apart on each side, to support a roof frame of 2 x 4 or 2 x 6, which is covered over with hay, straw or boards. Hay or straw roofing is cooler than boards. Dust can be kept down by the use of oil or water. In the pig ensemble or he will sweat, walk and squeal. There is no profit in such actions, and you won't get the cents out of every pound of gain that he eats if you let him do it. The sunshade will help.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Cutting Down Farm Expenses.

The farmer must meet his own problems in his own careful way. Failing to do so, all efforts by the Department of Agriculture in his behalf will avail no progress. To keep up the desired standard of living on Ontario farms the labor income must be increased. Should the farm be earning all that it can, then the possibility of increased income must come from saving effected on operating. Can feed bills be eliminated by growing better feeds on the farm? Some Ontario farmers have done so. Can waste of labor, stable space, and feeds be avoided by getting rid of poor producer cows? Many Ontario farmers have done so, and now use the machine wherever possible. They also plan their work so that they are always busy themselves and everything is done in its proper time. Every dollar saved in operations is a dollar added to the labor income.

Minerals for Swine.

1 part common salt.
they are to develop a bony framework and make the best use of the feeds given. Minerals are necessary at all times, winter and summer, indoors and out, on pasture or in the pen.

The following mixture has given good results, all ingredients by weight:—

10 parts wood ashes
10 parts ground limestone
10 parts acid phosphate
1 part common salt.

Pigs should have access to such a mixture and also to rock salt. The blood of a normal pig contains nearly one per cent. of salt, this supply must be kept up and the man that carries the feed to the pig is the one to do it.

Why the Pigs Cough.

Thumping, cough, unthriftiness and digestive disturbances in pigs from one to six weeks old are usually symptoms of the presence of lung worms. Treatment of the affected ones is of little value. If the number of ascarids present in the lung is large the little pig will soon turn up his toes. If the numbers are limited the pig may outgrow the malady. Proper sanitation coupled with proper cleaning of the sow prior to farrowing effectively prevents the thumpy condition caused by the young worms in the lungs and bronchioles of the little pig.—L. Stevenson, Dept. Extension, O. A. College.

Do not sell good young pullets—learn to tell the sex.

A Prehistoric Workshop.

A complete prehistoric workshop containing seventeen heaps of flint tools and weapons numbering altogether 4,000 pieces was recently discovered by geologists at Frindsbury, Rochester, in the Valley of Medway, England.

The tools, according to reports of the find, include hand axes of large flint flakes, hammer stones of quartz, and large rounded pieces of flint.

The discovery was made in a queer saucer-shaped depression in a chalk cliff, and the relics are believed to date from the mid-pleistocene times —the supposed to precede immediately that of man.

CASTLE AND GARDENS.

Princes Street, Edinburgh, Is Most Beautiful Spot in World.

Like a mighty sentinel, the sturdy castle keeps a ceaseless vigil from the top of precipitous rocks 280 feet high. Here and there along the rugged battlements and towers, a wicked cannon peeps out, while at various vantage points the heads of soldiers and visitors are seen peering over to view the vast expanse of symmetrical gardens immediately below; the famous Princes Street Gardens of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Few forget the many picturesque vistas to be seen from Edinburgh Castle and Esplanade. Capitol terraces, stately trees, multifarious varieties of flowers carrying out, enticing designs on the green sward, fountains, band stands, and inviting seats—restfulness and peace beside the city's busiest thoroughfare!

One of the most striking features of the Gardens is a large floral clock, which keeps perfect time. Symmetrical in every detail, the figures and hands are beautifully carved out in multicolored flowers. Visitors at first glance assume it is only an original flower bed, but great is their surprise when they find that, in some uncanny way, this ornamental clock is capable of registering the correct time. The writer has never had a favorable opportunity to study the mechanism of the clock, so will not presume to hazard an opinion as to how it functions. Sufficient to say, however, it does function!

Standing in the Gardens, immediately off the street, is the Scott Monument, which was erected between 1840 and 1846. Although the magnificent Gothic spire, it is easily the most attractive of the many fine monuments to be seen. To the modest charge of twopence one may climb to the top of the edifice, where a wonderful panoramic view of the city may be had. Covering an area of approximately two square miles, Edinburgh is built on ridges of varying height, and is surrounded by hills. To the southeast, Arthur Seat looms up to a height of over 800 feet, while to the southwest lie the Braid Hills and the Pentlands, and to the northwest Corstorphine Hill. An exquisite view of the sea may also be had from the Scott Monument, the Castle, and Arthur Seat. Edinburgh being situated about one and a half miles from the south shore of the Firth of Forth.

What is, perhaps, the most impressive sight of all is Princes street, acclaimed universally as the most beautiful street in the world. Those who have never visited the city wonder why it is given such superlative honor. With the Castle and the Gardens, which have already been dealt with to some extent, lending an imposing background for some distance on one side of the street, magnificent buildings, giving evidence of the finest architectural skill possible and stone, bank the other. Exceptionally wide, and with broad, tree-studded pavements, Princes street, which is thoroughfare, breathes of a dignified splendor in keeping with the historical prestige of the city. It is undoubtedly the ecclesiastical, legal, and literary centre of Scotland.

Buried City.

We are accustomed to buried cities of the East, and are apt to forget that of Africa one is not surprised to hear that ancient ruins have been found buried in the jungle. But to find a buried city in Canada seems something of an anomaly. Yet on the borders of Swansea Bay, in the heart of a great sandy desert, is buried city of Kenfig. There is to-day, a village close by called Tom Kenfig. It is behind the sandhills in which the buried city lies, and from which the broken wall of a ruined tower projects to this day. In the days of the Conqueror Kenfig was a walled city, a great commercial centre, and filled with armed men. But an insidious foe—the blown sand—was always liable to overwhelm its best defences. Year by year, bit by bit, it gained the victory, till by the time Queen Elizabeth began her reign there was little to be seen of the city except a dune and a ruined tower.

Talk by Smelling.

How does the bee, after spending a long day gathering honey or pollen far from home, find her way back to the hive?

The senses of smell and sight help her, but experiments which have been going on for several years in Germany have revealed that the bee has a special "direction-finding" apparatus. This spreads an informative scent by means of the wind. The hivesisters can "talk" to one another.

The discovery of this means of communication helps to explain how the bee can recognise the position of the hive relative to its surroundings.

She also possesses a mysterious apparatus for balancing which is thought to correspond to the semicircular canals in the inner ear of mammals, and is almost certainly located in the antennae, or feelers.

Duly Identified.

Though Jerome K. Jerome, the well-known author and playwright, is ordinarily one of the mildest-mannered of men, he can be somewhat sarcastic when occasion demands.

He once found fault with a railway station buffet port pie, the outside of which was as hard as stone and the inside bad.

The barmaid, to whom the complaint was addressed in the first instance, sent for the manager.

Bustling importantly, that worthy began by saying:

"This young lady tells me that you are making complaints about the quality of the meat pies sold here. Let me tell you that these pies are made under my personal supervision; and let me tell you, sir, that I made pork pies before you were born."

"Yes," countered Jerome quietly, "and this was one of them."

The Cost of Hunting.

The resignation of Lord Kylsant from the Mastership of the Carmarthenshire Hunt on the ground of expenses is yet another indication of the almost prohibitive cost of post-war hunting.

Before the war it cost a good hunt on an average £1,000 a year for every day of the week hunted. A pack hunting four days a week would cost £4,000 a year to run. Nowadays hunting costs are doubled, and small-bore hunts are at their wits' end to pay expenses.

Subscriptions only bring in about a third of the necessary funds. Yet it is said that there are more packs of foxhounds and harriers in Britain to-day than ever before.

Moths Change Color.

Moths change their color according to their environment.

"BUILT BETTER" TO WEAR BETTER"

"GUTTA PERCHA" BALLOON CORD TIRES

"Built Better to Wear Better"

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited
TORONTO

Lorna Doone

Doone Valley is to be subdivided and built upon and thus will be impaired beyond remedy a favorite literary shrine. For thousands of admirers of "Lorna Doone" have found pleasure and profit each year in visiting this part of Devon and trying to identify scenes from the novel. This has not been easy; for Blackmore did not closely follow local topography. He made things rather bigger and grimmer than they are and when necessary he did not hesitate to invent a natural feature. But the valley is there and so is Bagworthy water where John Ridd went fishing and where he accidentally stumbled into the Doone fortress. We do not know whether there are any Ridds still surviving, although we have some warrant for the belief that John and Lorna left a numerous progeny. But in the neighborhood the visitors could easily find some stalwart fellow who might well have sprung from the heroic couple. Anyway Exmoor has its own wild charms and few who visited the moors ever regretted it.

It is very generally believed that Blackmore was not the inventor of the Doones, but that a gang lived very much as he described in the Doone Valley. Some believe that the Doones came from Denmark, and that the name is a mere corruption of Danes. Blackmore held to the legend that they came from Scotland and were of high degree. Still others said that the clan was English, and composed of noblemen who had been rendered homeless by the revolution. That they were of good blood, all who have investigated the subject agree. It is supposed that some time toward the end of the seventeenth century the gang had become established in a protected valley at Bagworthy. From their fastness they would issue at intervals to rob the countryside, and perhaps carry off a few comely maidens to be brides for the growing outlaws. In the end, as we know, the farmers banded together and wiped them out. But for a long time they maintained themselves, fearing neither God nor man.

The first account of the Doones, written in 1851, says: "It was known from the first to the inhabitants of the neighboring villages that this village was erected and inhabited by robbers, but the fear which their deeds inspired in the minds of the peasants prevented them from attacking and destroying it. * * * * The site of a house may still be seen on a part of the forest called the Warren, which is said to have belonged to a person called 'The Squire,' who was robbed and murdered by the Doones. A farmer also called Yeoworthy, lying just above Glenthorne, on the left of Lynton and Porlock Road, was beset one night, but a woman firing on them from one of the windows with a long duck-gun, they retreated, and blood was tracked the next morning for several miles in the direction of Bagworthy. The gun was found at Yenworthy, and was released by Lord Rey, W. S. Halliday. Again they entered and robbed a house at Exford in the evening before dark, and found there only a child, which they murdered. A woman servant who was concealed in an oven is said to have heard them say to the unfortunate infant the following barbarous couplet:

If any one asks who killed thee
Tell 'em 'twas the Doones of Bagworthy. (Pronounced Badgery.)

"It was for this murder that the whole country rose in arms against them and, going to their abode in great haste and force, succeeded in taking into custody the whole gang, who soon after met with the punishment due to their crimes."

Combined with the Doone legend Blackmore blended another old Devon legend, that of Tom Faggus, the highwayman. Tom was not as wicked as the Doones, although he was a robber. He was of the Robin Hood type and the whole sympathy of the countryside was with him, barring the comparatively few whom he robbed. He had been a thriving young blacksmith when he became involved in a lawsuit with a titled gentleman and his suit had the appropriate fate. Thoroughly embittered, he turned to the road for a living, and mounted on his famous Strawberry horse he lived for years on his wits and daring, eventually obtaining the pardon. His horse was quite as remarkable as its master for he seemed to have not only the speed and strength of a thoroughbred but the intelligence of a pet dog. Many a time when Tom was in a tight corner the horse saved him. On one occasion, according to a veracious legend, seeing the road blocked at both ends, the horse, with his master on his back, leaped off the parapet of a bridge and swam to safety. It is no wonder than with such romantic characters and stirring incidents living again on its pages that "Lorna Doone" became a tremendously popular book and continues to be read extensively.

It is interesting to note that the novel was viewed with great misgiving by publishers at first. All the chief publishers in England coldly turned it down before one was found courageous enough to risk his money in putting the book on the market. This daring speculator was Sampson Low. Its appearance was regarded entirely without enthusiasm, and the first small edition of three volumes was not sold out for three years. Its later success came about by a curious chance, which had nothing to do with the artistic merit of the work. When the second edition was issued it suddenly created a large stir because the name "Lorna Doone" was connected with the Princess Louise, who had become Machioness of Lorne in the previous year, and, as the princess was very popular, every one wanted to read "her story." Once the book was read it was appreciated for its own charm.

Von Kluck Rose Fancier.

The one former German army officer who most nearly approaches to having turned his sword into a ploughshare is Gen. Alexander von Kluck, who directed the first German cavalry operations in the Battle of the Marne.

Passersby going to work in the morning never fail to see the 80-year-old veteran at work in his rose garden in the summer colony of the Grunewald on the outskirts of Berlin. He rises at 6.30; puts on an old suit of clothes and occupies himself with rose hedges with boyish enthusiasm until breakfast at 10 o'clock.

THE COW-HORSES OF KENYA.

Eland, Biggest of African Antelopes, Becomes Farmyard Animal.

A new farmyard animal, which is cow, racehorse, carthorse and beef—or all in one, has been discovered by settlers in Kenya Colony, Africa, in the eland, the biggest of the African antelopes.

A four-in-hand of these huge khaki-colored bucks, with spiral horns and swishing tails, is one of the smart turnouts to be seen in Nairobi on race days. On the farm, in harness to ploughs and wagons, elands are proving as valuable as Shire horses, while their milk, beef and hitter now have a permanent place on the Kenya housewife's shopping list. One enterprising sportsman has entered his bull eland for a forthcoming steeplechase; and, since an eland can gallop thirty miles at a stretch and clear a six-foot fence in its stride, Kenya's hardiest colt like meeting a formidable opponent in this prong-toed veld-horse.

To capture an eland, herd a corral of stout stakes, with a wide V-shaped mouth, made of piled-up thorn bush, is built upon the veld.

Very cautiously hundreds of native beaters surround the animals and drive them slowly to the corral, where they are lassoed round their vicious horns and then hobbled.

After a month in the farmer's paddocks the newly-captured antelopes are tame enough for the bulls to be trained to harness and the cows to dairy work.

Big-game hunters have long reckoned the eland as the finest buck for the camp cooking pot. A typical five-course hunter's supper would be roast eland beef, cold boiled hump, eland soup, eland's brains as a savory, and eland marrow bones grilled in a hole with red-hot stones. Unlike other buck meat eland beef is sweet, tender and plentiful in fat. The cow eland yields creamy milk from which good butter and cheese can be made, while eland hide makes splendid harness. Its "grain" is stout and durable leather when cured.

As a transport animal the eland soon learns to pull its weight in harness, though it is apt to get nervy and make dangerous play with its horns when alarmed. But it completely outpaces the native scrub-horse, for that animal, after biting and kicking until exhausted, is apt to lie down in harness and die of sheer stubbornness.

FLAG LAW.

No Private Person Has Any Right to Fly the Union Jack.

There has been a great upset in South Africa over the new flag law which proposes to delete the Union Jack from the South African Union flag.

No private person has any right to fly the Union Jack, writes a reader in London Tit-Bits. Nor has a company or a corporation any such right. The display of the Union Jack is left to the court, and to forts, dockyards, and Government buildings. As for the Royal Standard, that may be used only by royal personages. Some years ago the Home Secretary took the trouble to forbid its use over the municipal buildings at Greenock.

The proper size of the Union Jack is laid down in Admiralty regulations as being 15 feet long by 7½ feet wide. The red St. George's cross, one-fourth the width of the flag, and its white border one-fifteenth the width. The red St. Patrick's cross, one-fifteenth and its border one-thirtieth the width. The white St. Andrew's cross, one-tenth the width. The official Stars and Stripes is a much larger flag than the Union Jack, its correct size being 36 feet by 20 feet.

Last year a Bill was introduced into the British Parliament providing that the Red Ensign should be the proper national colors for all British ships except those carrying foreign crews, and that the latter should be obliged to fly a Union Jack with a red border.

In Australia there is a law prohibiting the use of a red flag except as a danger signal.

Left Himself Nothing.

An elderly man who knew something of law lived in an Irish village where no solicitors practiced. He was in the habit of arranging the disputes of his neighbors and making their wills for them.

At an early hour one morning he was aroused from his sleep by a loud knocking at his door, and, putting his head out of the window, he asked who was there.

"It's me, Patsy Flaherty. 'Tis meself couldn't get a wink of sleep, thinking of the will I have made!"

"What's the matter with the will?" asked the amateur lawyer.

"Matter, indeed!" replied Pat. "Sure, I've not left meself so much as a three-legged stool to sit down upon!"

STILL A BEST SELLER.

Grand Old Book Is More Popular Than Ever Before.

In an age when neglect of religion is the chief indictments that is being levelled against this and every other country in the world, it is interesting to note that every year brings an ever-increasing demand for copies of the Bible. More Bibles were sold during 1925 by the British and Foreign Bible Society than in any previous twelve months.

No fewer than 610,600 English Bibles and 566,800 English New Testaments were sent out. At home and abroad 1,744,600 volumes have been circulated among British people, says Answers. Since 1920 the society's annual distribution of the Scriptures in the English language has increased by nearly a million copies, and the total number of complete Bibles, New Testaments, and separate books in all languages has now attained to well over the ten million mark.

This figure is more than double that reached twenty-five years ago, and shows an increase of 412,158 for the year. It is remarkable, indeed, that at the beginning of the century, when church-going and religion generally were so much more in vogue than they are to-day, there should have been a smaller demand for the Old Book than there is now.

At the moment the British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Scriptures in 579 languages. Seven new ones were added last year, four of them being African dialects. Other languages are constantly being added as the demand arises, several others being already in contemplation.

The cost of translating, casting special founts of type, distributing in out-of-the-way spots, etc., is enormous, the society's expenditure being well over £400,000 annually.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Oaten's.

TIMOTHY SEED !

No. 1 for Purity for Fall Seeding

LAWN SEED

Government Tested

This ts a good time to sow this seed to freshen up the lawn for spring.

GEO. E. WINTER,

Seed Store

Dundas St. Phone 78.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right.

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Ambulance Service in Connection

Prompt attention to night or day calls.

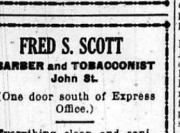
Office Telephone No. 74.

Residence Telephone No. 375

An automatic lowering device with green grass grave lining, and earth covering, have been recently added to the equipment. This is one of the most up-to-date equipments that can be purchased.

Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m



CORNS end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction-pressure. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin, antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone !

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for *Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

23-1-y

Roofing !

Johns-Manville's celebrated asbestos, slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing. Will not burn or rot.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

After an illness of some weeks, Mr. W. L. Vandebogart passed away at his home in Richmond on Tuesday evening.

Miss J. Leamy wishes to publicly thank Chief Barrett for so quickly obtaining possession of her car, which was taken from her garage on September 6th. The car was found in a ditch north of Havelock.

The September meeting of the Napanee Women's Institute will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at 2.30 o'clock in the Agriculture Rooms. Mr. Shoemaker, of the Collegiate Institute Staff, will give an address on "Planting and Growing of Bulbs." A large attendance is requested.

The Chevrolet touring car belonging to Miss Josephine Leamy, which was stolen from her garage a couple of weeks ago, has been recovered. Chief F. W. Barrett traced the car to Havelock, when it was found in an out of the way lane with a broken axle. The police have a pretty good idea of who the culprits are.

MACKENZIE KING AT NAPANEE

ADDRESSES LARGEST POLITICAL MEETING EVER HELD HERE.

On Friday evening, the Liberal leader, Right Hon. Mackenzie King, addressed a meeting in the Napanee Armouries, on behalf of Mr. H. H. Horsey.

The Committee in charge had provided over 1700 seats in the building, but long before the time for the meeting to open there were at least 3000 persons in the building and another 1000 outside, who were later accommodated at an overflow meeting in Wonderland Theatre.

Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., acted as Chairman and introduced the speakers in a manner which pleased the audience and did full justice to the speakers and the cause they represented.

Mr. H. H. Horsey was well received and made a splendid appeal to the electors for their support of the King government.

On the chairman introducing Hon. Mackenzie King, little Miss Alice Holmes, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Holmes, of Odessa, presented Mr. King with a large sheaf of red roses. Mr. King receiving the floral offering, expressed his appreciation very fittingly and bestowed the customary kiss.

Mr. King gave a masterly address on the issues of the campaign and it was a fine tribute to the speakers that a large part of the audience, both men and women, young and old, stood for five hours to listen to a political address and the order all through the evening was perfect. Even the ringing of the fire bell by some irresponsible party did not more than cause a ripple of excitement and a very few persons left the hall, only to return in a few minutes to find their place filled.

BIRTHS

Blair—At Kingston General Hospital, on Thursday, September 9th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blair, a daughter.

French—At Richmond, on Thursday, Sept. 9th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler French, a son.

Stiles—At the City Hospital, Watertown, N.Y., on Friday, Sept. 3rd, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stiles, nee Esther Ballance, a son.

MARRIAGES

Abbott—Hyderman—At Trinity Parsonage, on August 8th, 1926, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, William Abbott, of Kingston, to Eva Hyrman, of Empey Hill.

Boomhour—Watts—At Napanee, on Thursday, September 2nd, 1926, by Rev. A. J. Wilson, J. A. Boomhour, of Napanee, to Ethel Watts, of Kingston.

DEATHS

Greer—At Napanee, on Wednesday, September 15th, 1926, Mrs. Wm. Greer, aged 81 years.

Hoselton—At Bath, on Saturday, September 11th, 1926, Mrs. Lavenica Hoselton, aged 65 years.

Leafe—At Deseronto, on Sunday, September 5th, 1926, Mabel Ethel Pearson, beloved wife of Bert Leafe, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pearson, Napanee, aged 39 years, 5 months.

Sharpe—At Ernesttown, on Sunday, September 12th, 1926, William Sharpe, aged 68 years, 11 months, 6 days.

VanDeBogart—At Richmond, on Tuesday, September 14th, 1926, W. L. VanDeBogart.

For Revenues Purposes.

Commercial advertisements are probably to be used for obliterating letter stamps in the near future. In a letter to the Secretary of the Rotary International Association for Great Britain and Ireland the Secretary to the Post Office announces that it is to be done for revenue purposes. These advertisements will take the place of the slogan now appearing on cancelled stamps "British Goods are Best," a phrase against which the Rotary International has protested on the ground that when it appears on letters which go to the United States it has the reverse of good effect in promoting friendly relations.

PERSONALS

Mr. Jas. A. Wilson spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Sidney Dryden is visiting friends in Watertown, N.Y.

Miss Helen Benn is home from Rochester, N.Y. to spend her holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Shorey, Acton, Ont., are visiting their sisters' Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Napanee, and Mrs. Holmes, Odessa.

Mr. Arthur Powell is spending his holidays at his home here.

Miss Marjorie Gale, of Cobourg is the guest of Mrs. Katherine Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zoellner and children and Mrs. Robt. Frizzell, Niagara Falls, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy and Mrs. Frizzell are on a motor trip to Niagara Falls and St. Catherines.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lynn, of Watertown, N.Y., are renewing acquaintances in Napanee for a few days. Mr. Lynn has been promoted to a Lieutenant in the Watertown Fire department.

Mr. Herbert Daly accompanied Master Jim Daly to Toronto, where he will enter the University.

Miss Maud Sexsmith has gone to Kingston to become a nurse-in-training, at the General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Smith baby Rowena, and Miss Westcott left on Thursday last to reside in Toronto.

S. Jack Metzler, B.A., M.S., of Northern Electric, Montreal, was at home for Labor Day and will spend next week at Western Electric, Chicago.

Miss Gertrude Metzler, B.A., is spending a week at Muskoka before resuming her work at Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont.

Mr. Geo. Hartman spent last week in Toronto, attending the Exhibition.

Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Wilson sailed on Wednesday last on the "Melita" for Southampton. Dr. Wilson will do post graduate work in eye, ear, nose and throat in London and Vienna, and expects to be absent four or five months.

Miss Lillian Smith, Centreville, is visiting friends in Hamilton and St. Catherines.

Miss Veronica Murphy, R.N., Watertown, N.Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Murphy, Bath.

Mrs. H. W. Kelly and Mrs. Jamieson are visiting relatives at Endicott, Pa.

The many Napanee friends of Rev. C. W. and Mrs. DeMille will regret to hear of the death of their son, Paul, which occurred at Brighton on Tuesday last.

Miss Elizabeth Waller is home from New York to spend her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Miss Jessie Vanalstine left last week for Watertown, where she has secured a position in the Telephone Office.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Heintzleman, of Watertown, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. S. Howe.

Mr. J. F. Checkley, Montreal, was the guest of Miss J. Checkley, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hooper and Mrs. Symington spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. Laurie Douglas is attending the School of Pharmacy, Toronto.

Mrs. F. C. Bogart left on Tuesday last to visit friends in Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Grange and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dafoe are on a motor trip to Boston. Mass.

Mr. John McPherson is on a trip to Western Canada, going as far as the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleen Stewart, Toronto, were guests of her mother, Mrs. J. R. Dafoe, a few days last week.

Miss Baughan, New York, is the guest of her brother, Mr. W. G. Baughan.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knapp were in Toronto a few days last week.

Miss Lulu Thompson, Deseronto, was visiting friends in Toronto last week.

Mr. T. Whelan and Mrs. P. Gleeson spent the week-end in Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Bradshaw, who has been visiting relatives in England, is the guest of her brother, Mr. N. Bradshaw.

Miss Mart Mooney, Rochester, N.Y., spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mooney, North Fredericksburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Derry, of Kingston, spent Sunday in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell.

Mr. Hamel Benn, of Tweed, spent the week-end in town with his mother.

Miss Helen VanKoughnet, nurse in training at Hanover, is spending her holidays at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James VanKoughnet, Newburgh road.

Rev. Roy Rickard, of Albert College, Belleville, was the guest on Sunday of Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Woodger, at Grace Parsonage. At the morning service Mr. Rickard, who has a superb baritone voice, delighted the large congregation with an exquisitely rendered solo.

Security for Valuables

WHEN you keep in your home or your office important papers, negotiable securities, jewelry and other valuables, you run a daily risk of complete loss through fire or theft.

A Safety Deposit Box in this Bank affords you a place of absolute safety for your valuables. The moderate rental is a small price to pay for security.

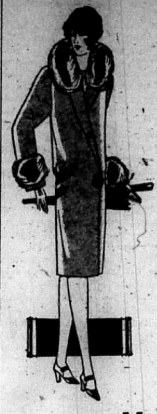
THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH,

C. WAITE, ... Manager.

Presenting in an interesting and masterful Way the new Autumn Modes

Garbed in artistic Splendour as conceived by Parisian Stylists, and reproduced by famous Canadian manufacturers



Our Formal Merchandise Openings will be held at our store on Friday and Saturday, September 17th and 18th. On these and following days our various departments will feature Fashion's newest themes for Fall and Winter.

In Silks—In Woollens—In Ready-to-Wears
In Millinery—In Furs—In Accessories
In Home Furnishings.

Everyone is courteously solicited to attend

Headlights of the New Autumn Mode

SILHOUETTES

Fulness above the waist-line accomplished with deep cut armscyes and dolman shaped sleeves, moulded hips, narrow hem-lines, bloused backs jabot draperies, tiered skirts, scalloped flounces, long sleeves, crushed girdles, metal trimmings—so runs the Autumn modes down the highway of Fashion to new and greater triumphs.

In Autumn millinery, the African influence, with its pull-back crown silhouette is exceptionally fashionable.

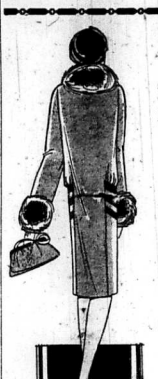
MATERIALS

The vogue for pile fabrics in coatings for the dress circle holds a commanding position. Bold shadow plaids stand out conspicuously for Autumn sportswear. Crepe, satin, georgette and moire weaves register high for afternoon dresses. Velvet, taffeta and dainty gossamer weaves are fashionable for evening. Flannels are still smart for school and office frocks, while knitted weaves have no serious opposition when it comes to informal dresses for daytime wear.

COLORS

Black is all important—it is authoritatively established as the foremost Autumn color. Black, relieved with touches of brightness is also good.

The rich deep purple and wine shades found in pansies are also favored. Jungle Green, Larkspur Blue, Bluejay, Navy, Autumn Rose, Claret, Red, Redwood, Twilight, Cinderella Grey, Tiffen, Golden Oak, Rustic Brown and Sugar Cane are foremost Autumn shades.



Down the highway of Fashion comes a wonderfully interesting story of the new Autumn Coats.

From the first to the last its an inspiring revue of newly created silhouettes—of high important achievements in materials—of glorious triumphs in wondrous colorings.

FIRST EDITIONS AWAIT YOUR INSPECTION

They are the most successful looking coats that we have ever assembled.

So darlingly new !
They absolutely stun you
With their artistic beauty.
Once you see them,
You simply cannot put them
Out of your mind.
Or out of your budget.

Featuring :

The biggest successes from Canadian manufacturers. Garments that incorporate the most authentic modes created by the stylist of Paris and New York.

Fabrics :

Rich and luxurious in appearance. Many were fabricatured in Europe and imported. Others equally as beautiful were woven in Canada.

Colors :

An entirely new range, exceptionally expressive and varied in character, particularly stressing the importance of Blue and Black.

We courteously solicit your immediate inspection.

HATS THAT ARE THE TALK OF FIFTH AVENUE ON DISPLAY AT ROBINSON'S

VELVET AND FELT ARE CONSPICUOUS

High, narrow crowns creased or draped, small tightly rolled brims, snug fitting turbans, form the underlying principle of the new millinery for Autumn.

Shapes vary from small to medium. Velvet shapes stitched or sheared are outstanding, while felts remain in high favor. Incrustations of velvet into shapes covered with belting ribbons or of velvet into velvet in complicated floral or geometric patterns are endorsed.

Two-toned and two-fabric combinations are shown in blending and contrasting effects.

Trimmings struggle for recognition, but are confined chiefly to metal pins, to grosgrain belting ribbon, to velvet appliques, to embroideries, to feather fantasies.

In color, Black is of paramount importance, while all the Autumn shades are exceedingly popular.

Scores and scores of these newest creations are on display in our show-rooms. Displayed at prices you'll find consistent and economical.

We invite your inspection.

SILKEN DRESSES IN FALL MODES HAVE ARRIVED DARINGLY NEW IN THEIR CHANGED SILHOUETTES

In presenting these new Autumn Dresses to the women of this vicinity, we have explicit confidence in their seasonable smartness. In their construction has been incorporated numerous new style tendencies that are charming and attractive.

Original details of trimming—artistry of cut and superiority of materials achieve for these autumn dresses a distinctive atmosphere that should make them desirable to all women who crave exclusiveness and refinement.

Black and Navy are two strong Autumn shades, while tones of Green, Tiffin, Sugar Cane, Raisin, Rustic, Alladin, Cinderella, Grey, Burgundy and Autumn Rose are exceptionally popular.

"Crepe Sinbad" is a new dress weave of much importance, while other favored materials are Crepe Romain, Crepe Satin and Flat Crepe.

May we be permitted to show you ?

CLEVER AUTUMN SHADES IN SILK HOSIERY

Shoes and hose must be a perfect match to possess the approval of Fashion for Autumn wear. At the moment, service weight and chiffon silks are in high favor. These come in full fashioned modes, and in shades of Circassian, Tille, Hoggar, Boulevard, Arab, Platinum.

Pointed heel modes also come in a splendid assortment of colorings especially featuring Platinum, French Nude, Grain, Bois-de-Rose, Silver and Gold.

"Thread Silk" of fine even weave, creates a stocking that is exceptionally durable. Shown in shades of Old Ivory, Oakbuff, Champagne and Zinc.

See these wonderful new colorings on display during Openings.

NEWEST GLOVE CREATIONS FOR AUTUMN PARIS STYLES IN CHIC CHAMOISETTES

"Kayser" a Canadian manufacture successfully interprets the Paris vogue in smart glove fashions for Autumn.

The "one-button "flare cuff and the "slip-on" styles stand out as leaders. These are produced in chamoisettes. They are lowest-costing, longest-wearing, best-looking gloves that any well groomed woman can wear.

Gazelle, Elk, Doeskin, Chamois and New Grey are the latest of all shades for Autumn wear.

BLACK DENIM, ON SALE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH

100 YARDS—REGULAR 60 CENT VALUE FOR 47 CENTS YD.

This is best quality procurable in a 9 oz. weight. Is very stoutly woven and dyed in deep, lasting black. This is the proper weight for smocks and overalls, because its bound to stand the hardest of wear.

Just 100 yards to clear, so you'll need to shop early.

OUTSTANDING VALUES IN COLORED FLANNELETTES

27 inch colored stripe Flannelette, a good serviceable weight for kiddies' nighties and pyjamas, price 20 cents yard.

35 inch colored Canadian stripe Flannelette, used extensively for quilt linings. A good serviceable weight for 25c. yd.

36 inch colored stripe Flannelette, woven with soft velvet nap that will give splendid wear. Obtainable in a splendid range of patterns. Priced 30 and 35 cents per yard.

On display Opening Days.

ANNOUNCING THE RE-OPENING OF OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT FOR THE NEW SEASON

The Ladies in charge of this department have returned for the season.

Dress, Suit and Coat making a specialty.

All orders for early delivery should be attended to at once.

Visit our Dress Goods section, select your material and have it made to order.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.

LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.